Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1835. [No. 2,483.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give notice, that Parsee Nowrojee Manuckjee Capurwallah, has bargained and sold unto The Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, all that piece and parcel of ground, with its Batty Fields, Fruit Trees, Wells and appurtenances as they now stand situate in the Valley, to the East of Golaugee Doongur or Flag staff Hill, near Parell. If any person or persons have any claim thereto by way of Inheritance, right, mortgage, prescription, grant, possession, or otherwise they are to make the same known to Henry William Morris, Esq., Attorney at Law, within (14) Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be for ever precluded therefrom.

JOHN VAUPELL,
Secretary of the Society.

BOMBAY;
Agri. and Hort. Society's Office,
29*th April*, 1835.

જાહેર ખબર*

ખબર • કીમાથી • આપીયિએ. પારસી • નવરોજજી • માણેકજી • કાપડ • વાલા • આથમ ઓની • કીનદોલાનાનની • ખેતીવાડી • તથા • ફુલવાડીની • શ્રીધરાજ • કરનારી • સ્થાની • આપીશ • તા ૦ ૨૮ • ત્રો • ફેબરલ • ૧૮૩૫

જાનં • વા પેલ*
સ્થાનો • સેક્રટેરી*

જાહેર નામા

સા. पचारून वर्तमान कळविं कीं पारसी नवरोजी माणकजी कापडवाला याणे पुर्व हींदुस्थानातील बागाइत व शिराइत मंडळिची सभा यांस परळांतील फलागदृष्टाफचा डोंगर अथवा गोडंबी डोंगर याचे पूर्व दिशेचे खेडूत जागा अहि तो अक्षो त्यांतील फळ पुष्पोत तरु विहिरी खेतें वगैर जें अंबल त्यासुद्धा साटेंकरून विकत दिल्ही आहे त्या वरु कोणाचा दावा कींवा कारखा घाणवटिचा कींवा इनाम दारिचा कींवा भोगवटिचा व गैरे अवखाथ त्याणे आजपासून १.४ दिवसां त तें सर्व हेनेरिविल्पम मारिस साहेब यांस कळवावें नाहीं तर त्याचे कधिंहि कांहिं चा गु होणार नाही मुकाम मुंबई ठिकाणा बागा इत व शिराईत मंडळीचा कारखाना ता। २८ वी आहे आग्रीज सन १८३५ इंयुवि लोहित आनवोपेल साहेब चोठणिवोग्रनि सभतमंडळी

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration, of the Good Chattles Rights, and Credits, of John Hawtayne Doctor in Divinity, late Archdeacon of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to William Fenwick Esq., as the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 4th day of May, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS day Wednesday, the 6th of May, at 11 A. M. Messrs. Frith, Bomanjee and Co., will submit for sale by Public Auction, a great variety of property, consisting of sixteen cases of Oilman's Stores and Perfumery, comprising Pickles assorted, Mustard in large and small bottles, Preserved Fruits, assorted Sauces, Boxes of Maccaroni, Pearl Barley, a few chests of Gum Benjamin, &c. &c. &c.

PERFUMERY.

Smelling salts, Esprit de Rose, Ivory Tooth Brushes, Nail and Shaving Brushes, Violette Hair powder, Hair Brushes, Jamaica Pomatum, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Ginger, Eau de Luce, Aromatic Vinegar, Dressing Combs, Tooth Combs, Windsor Soap, Seidletz Powders, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Several double barrell'd Guns, Cambay Carpets, Cotton Socks, China Satin Shoes, a variety of Books and Prints, Looking Glasses, Plated Knives and Forks, Bramah Locks, Single and Double Branch'd Wall Shades, Painted Lamps, Sundry Articles of Furniture and Millinery.

At 12-30 will be sold, a new English built Landaulette, a very superior carriage with a set of new Harness, a Curricle, Tandem, a Shigrampo, a set of new Chariot Harness, a Child's Poney, with Saddle, several Draught and Saddle Horses, a Steady High Cast Chesnut Arab Buggy Horse, a pair of large powerful, fast Bay Carriage Horses, and about 8 superior Grey hounds, the property of an officer returning to Europe.

AT 1 P. M.

At 100 Prime Fresh Hams just imported, a few cases of Sherry, and about 100 Dozen, of fresh French Clarets, and other wines, which can be recommended, consisting of "St. Julien Medoc" St. Estephe, Sauterne, Barsac, and Chateau Lafitte, a few dozens of Champagne Brandy, Beer, and Port Wine.

Nesbit Lane, 6th May, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A very fine toned "Seraphine" imported per "*Sherburne*" made by Rolfe, possessing all the late and varied improvements made in this Instrument. Price 650 Rupees, may be seen at Messrs. Frith, Bomanjee and Co's,

Nesbit Lane, 6th May, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of superior Europe Cordage, of best Russian Hemp, sizes, from 4 to 1½ inch. Price per cwt. Rs. 14.

Apply to, Messrs. Frith, Bomanjee and Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Wednesday next, the 13th inst. Messrs. Frith Bomanjee and Co. will submit for public sale without reserve, a large and varied assortment of Cotton piece Goods in a damaged state—comprizing, Tangibs, Grey Jacconets, Sheeting Cloths, &c. &c. &c., further particulars will hereafter appear.

ON THE SAME DAY.

They will sell, a large and varied assortment of superior London made Saddlery by "Mirrlees" consisting, of Hunting and Ladies Saddles and Bridles complete, a numerous variety of spare articles of Saddlery and Stable Furniture.

LIKEWISE.

Several cases of English Toys, imported per "Sherburne", consisting of every variety, including large *Rocking Horses*—the whole will be put up in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers—and will be on view on Monday next the 11th Inst."

ALSO.

A few Cases and Boxes of Black and Green Teas, recently imported.

Nesbit Lane, 6th May 1835.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR,

A PUCKA built BUNGALOW, delightfully situated on the summit of Malabar Hill, commanding extensive views of the sea from the N. W., and the Town and Fort of Bombay and its environs.

The accommodations comprise—A sitting room with open veranda, on three sides—two sleeping rooms with baths, &c. to each—Dispense, cook room, servant's offices, stabling for 7 Horses, and various out houses.

The Premises are held on Lease for a term of 20 years, commencing from the 15th June 1833, subject to an annual ground rent of forty eight Rupees per annum—There will be eighty Tickets or Chances, at fifty Rupees each.

Further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. Frith, Bomanjee and Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

London, 31st December, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. David Deas Inglis, and Mr. Alexander Davis Inglis, having retired from the Firm of Inglis, Forbes, and Co., of Mansion House Place, East India Agents, the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in so far as regards the said David Deas Inglis, and Alexander David Inglis.

D. INGLIS.
MICHIE FORBES,
GEO FORBES,
A. D. INGLIS,
W. H. LEITH,
J. MALCOLMSON.

London, 1st January, 1835.

Mr. David Deas Inglis and Mr. Alexander David Inglis, having retired from the Firm of Inglis, Forbes, and Co., on the 31st December 1834, the business will henceforth be conducted by the undersigned, remaining Partners, under the firm of Forbes and Co.

MICHIE FORBES,
GEO. FORBES,
W. H. LEITH.
J. MALCOLMSON.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE new Ship Eucles, Captain Smith, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will be dispatched on 24th instant.

Apply to the Commander at the office of Messrs. William Nicol and Co.

Rampart Row, 6th May, 1835.

For Passage to Scotland.

THE new Ship Tropic, J. King Commander; will sail about 5th proximo. Carries a Surgeon, and has good accommodation for passengers; plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs. William Nicol and Co.

Rampart Row, 6th May, 1835.

For Passage to Scotland,

THE OSPRAY, Captain Sadmon, will be despatched for Greenock direct, on or before the 1st June. Apply to Messrs. William Nicol and Co.

Rampart Row, 6th May, 1835.

For freight of Opium to China; to sail on the 10th Instant.

THE fast sailing Schooner SYED KHAN, of 193 Tons, Capt. McKinnon.—for particulars enquire of Capt. McKinnon, at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

For Freight of Opium to Lintin in China.

THE well known Ship CHARLOTTE, GEORGE MELVILLE Commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th instant.—for Freight, apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co.

Bombay, 6*th May*, 1835.

નાકર ખબર*

શ્રી • ચીનમોનાં • લીનટીન પર • લેઇ જાવાનું • ખરીદનું • નોલ • જોઇએ છે

ધરવને • જાણીનું • વાંધાણ • નાંત્રે • ચારલટ • કપતાન • અરજ • મેલવીલ • વાલું • આગારે • ત્રેફે • મહીનાની • તારીખ • ૨૦ મી • ઓ • શ્રી • લીનટીન • ઉપડી • જાસે • વાગાને • મેકોઇને • આરીણનું • નોલ • ચઢડાવવું • ફેરફે • તે • મીસીઅરસ • જંમસેદજ • જજીસ • ની • ફ્રમપનીની • પેરડીફ • જાઇ • નારનો • બંદોબસ્ત • કરી • ચઢડાવે*

શ્રી • ચુમખઇ • ની • તારીખ • ૫ મી • મેફે • ૧૮૩૫

ON the 9th day of May next, at noon, about 130 three dozen chests of General Palmer's Bordeaux Claret, will be put up for sale by auction, for cash, at Messrs. Forbes and Co's. Cotton Screw, premises, No. 3 The Wine will be sold in single chests, to accommodate purchasers, and samples may be tasted on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to Curnanund Sadasewjee.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Forbes and Co., a few Butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 500 per butt, for Cash.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW, Thursday the 7th May, YATES AND Co. will sell by public Auction, 100 pieces of unbleached Sheeting Cloth, Dhoties, piece Goods of various descriptions the remains of an invoice of Millinery comprizing, Ladies worked collars, Children dresses, worked Gowns, Color'd and white worked Frocks, Insertion broad and narrow, Europe Boots, Ladies Riding Hats, Ball thread, a quantity of Hams and Cheese, &c.

AT NOON.

A Buggy with a bay Horse and Harness, a Grey Arab Saddle Horse a bay Buggy Horse, and any other Cattle, &c., that may offer.

FOR SALE.

A Number of fine Canary Birds, in full Song, just imported; a quantity of very superior and fresh Captain's Biscuits in Kegs, London double Stout, Europe Potatoes, Anchovies in Oil, Black Hats, a quantity of Children's Dresses, Ladies Fronts, a variety of fresh Stores.

N. B. Shipping supplied with Stock, Stores, &c.

YATES AND Co.

FOR SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned Wines and Brandy.

From Barton and Guesteir of Bordeaux—

Barsac.....at Rs.	25	per dozen
Red Hermitage..at ,,	30	,,
Leovill Claret...at ,,	20	,,
Monton Do.....at ,,	20	,,
St. Julian Do....at ,,	15	,,
Fine Old Cognac..at ,,	15	,,
,, Cognac.....,,	12	,,

In one dozen Cases.

From Shaw and Maxwell of London.

Very superior Sherry at Rs.	25	per dozen
,, Pale Do..at ,,	15	,,
,, Brown Do..at ,,	15	,,
,, Bucellas....at ,,	12	,,

3 dozen cases.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

MUNGESH PURSHOTUM, begs to acquaint the Public in general that he has opened at Fuckerjee's Stables, next door to Mulna Hutchim's, an Establishment in which Horses will be shod, and Veterinary aid afforded. M. P. has employed skilful hands, eminently adequate to the performance of their duties.

M. P. further begs to say that he will undertake the breaking of Horses for draught and for the Saddle, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Breakers Certificate will be produced if necessary shewing his capabilities for that duty.

A supply of Cordial Balls and other Medicines, to be had on demand.

BOMBAY, 6th May, 1835.

FOR sale on Commission, at the shop of RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE in Appollo Street,

1 Double barrell detonating Gun, by Forsyth, in Mahogany case, back action Locks, spare Nipples and main spring, Rupees.....300

1 Pair of Detonating Pistols, by Gass in Mahogany case, back action stop Locks and Hair Triggers, Rupees....300

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

TO BE LET.—From the middle of next month. The well known Commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Do. do. From 1st Proximo, a delightful airy residence at present in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq., and also the House in the Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars,—Apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY, OF 1835.

1 Pr	of.....	100,000	.....	100,000
2 Do.	of.....	50,000	each....	100,000
1 Do.	of.....	25,000	.....	25,000
2 Do.	of.....	10,000	each.....	20,000
10 Do.	of.....	5,000	do.....	50,000
10 Do.	of.....	1,000	do.....	10,000
20 Do.	of.....	500	do.....	10,000
36 Do.	of.....	250	do.....	9,000
300 Do.	of	110	do.....	66,000
682				3,90,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery, are for sale by Byramjee Nasserwanjee Dantra, at the office of Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co., at the following prices, viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees.....	123	.. each
Half.....do, ... do.....	62	.. do.
Quarter....do. .... do.....	1	.. do.
Eighth,...do. .... do.....	15½	.. do.

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

FIFTY-SIXTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

Tickets and shares in the Second Class of the Lottery for sale by BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE Dantra, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co., at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets,...at Rupees	90	each.	
Half.....do.....,,.....	46	,,	
Quarter...do.....,,.....	23	,,	
One Eight.do.....,,.....	11½	,,	

The holders of undrawn tickets in the first class of the above Lottery, are requested to forward them to B. N. D., for renewal in the second class, with the following amount, viz.

For renewing the whole ticket Rs. 73 each.
Ditto.....half ditto....37
Ditto.....quarter ditto....18½

Terms—cash.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

FIFTY-SIXTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and shares in the 2d Class of the above Lottery are for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE's opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, vizt.

Whole Tickets at Rupees..90 each
Half ditto.... ....46 "
Quarter ditto.... .... ..23 "

The Holders of undrawn tickets in the First class of the above Lottery are requested to forward their Tickets to FROMMURZE SORABJEE, for renewal in the 2nd Class, with the following amount, vizt.

For the remaining whole Ticket, Rs....75 each
Do half.....38 "
Do. quarter.....19 "

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1835.

1 Prize	of.....	100,000	.....	100,000
2 Ditto	of.....	50,000	each	100,000
1 Ditto	of.....	25,000	.....	25,000
2 Ditto	of.....	10,000	each.....	20,000
10 Ditto	of.....	5,000	do.....	50,000
10 Ditto	of.....	1,000	do.....	10,000
20 Ditto	of.....	500	do.....	10,000
36 Ditto	of.....	250	do.....	9,000
600 Ditto	of.....	110	do.....	66,000
682				3,90,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE's, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, vizt.—

Whole Tickets at Rupees	125	each.	
Half....do...at..	63	"	
Quarter..do...at..	32	"	
Eighth...do...at...	16	"	

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 6th May, 1835.

CALCUTTA.

NARRATIVE OF THE JOUDPORE COUNTERMARCH.

[*Continued from last Gazette.*]

Oct. 9.—Leaving Bunda Caila we marched over different roads, passed about ten nullas, some of them very muddy, traversed a low wood of bastard baubool in which the peacocks were calling, and after a march of thirteen miles, which would have been pleasant enough, but for the scorching of the sun, entered the extensive town of Kuchrode, (famous for its tobacco,) embosomed in trees, and abounding even in the interior with trifling gardens. The houses are new and inconsiderable, but the place is neat and unusually open. Our camp is in a beautiful spot, a high stony plain overlooking the town, the country to the North, a very pretty pool of deep water on the West, in the centre of which is a small high green island, richly shadowed with tamarind, baubool, and a peepul. In the centre of the island is a heavy uncouth temple to Seera, at the door of which stands or kneels the bull Nanda, facing the entrance; and staring out upon him from the farthest recess, a disgusting figure of Gooneese, the elephant nosed divinity. On the N. E. borders of the island are some tombs (of Rajpootres probably), square terraces having a single upright slab, with rude basso relievos of mounted warriors, and detached from this face are four isolated monuments of stone, that also appear to be tombs. In the distance the high artificial embankments, adorned with small buildings and fine trees: and still beyond, a dome of masonry, apparently Mohummedan, also deeply embossomed in in foliage, give a beautiful finish to the picture.

The setting sun, threw its sombre shadows and dazzling lights over the whole. Under its influence the place became hallowed by ideal association. The white figures wandering on the banks, the large bats, like spirits of darkness, flitting over the basin and dipping from time to time their leathern wings; the tinkle of the faquir's bell wafted over the water; and the objects, reversed so mysteriously in its bosom; invested it with a charm of melancholy sweetness that brought tears into my eyes, and the years of childhood back upon my soul. I indulged with caution in the emotion. I suffered it to elevate, not enervate me. I made this day a sabbath of the heart, and stole back at a late hour to the noisy tent, where my kind but rude companions were cracking their last cracks ere they retired to repose. Methought I should have liked a quieter retirement; but what signifies for the few years I shall cumber the ranks of creation? Peace I possess, and this, evidently, is not the lot of all, or many who possess greater conveniences. I see them manufacturing substitutes for the petty cares, which it has cost them the labor of a long life to surmount: and I sigh, as well as smile at this necessity, of the human heart to descend into the valley, ere it can again rise to elation. I, at least, have no temptation to forge my own fetters for the profitable purpose of rending them again. I thank the allwise disposer of events, that I have healthful troubles, which bring with them an appetite for innocent repose. It was not always thus. Let me remember this, when repining thoughts arise, then I may turn it to a just account.

This day I was promoted to Bombardier. I have held a higher rank with less sense of gratification. It is conferred upon me by those whom I reverence and esteem, as a distinction of merit, and is looked upon in such a light by my comrades. Perhaps a few have felt envy: but others seem to penetrate partly the mystery of my story and to feel an honest satisfaction in seeing me rise from the ranks. It is in my present condition, a subject for deep and serious thought; and involves with it a responsibility at once gratifying, and fraught with solicitude.

I have fixed my eye upon the non-commissioned grade, for some time past in order to determine to my own satisfaction, what are the qualifications, what the mode of conduct best suited to conciliate respect and command obedience. It has ever seemed to me a question of vital import to the discipline of an army, and one too little considered by the superior grades, too little understood by the actors themselves. Certain it is that though strict sobriety and decency are indispensible requisites, they do not constitute the whole schedule of necessary qualifications.

The two objects are to be ensured are respect and obedience. Respect must be founded upon moral worth, obedience must be rather the effect of moral ascendancy. The latter may be of two kinds. Either the influence of a determined spirit, or of manifest superiority in mental qualifications. But the latter will seldom prove effectual without a considerable dash of the former; and the union of both appears to be the most powerful instrument of all. It seems therefore the duty of a non commissioned officer, to render himself in respect of mental attainments, at least the equal of any of his subordinates, and as much as possible their superior. To attend to every mode of instruction accessible to him; to enlarge his ideas by devoting much of his leisure to books. There is not a branch of knowledge under the sun, that does not command the deference of those ignorant of it. I have known a mere dolt pass himself off for a man of consumate genius, by learning by rote, the simple formula for calculating heights by the barometer. In this single respect he was wiser than those around him: and having the prudence to mystify himself upon other subjects, he preserved the ascendancy for many years, and may still possess it in a region where his talent is so often called into play. The non-commissioned officer should endeavor to excel in all military exercises. Nothing can be so galling to an old or a smart soldier as to be found fault with by one, whom he knows to be far behind him in drill and comparatively an ignoramus.

But this is only half the battle. A non-commissioned officer is intrusted with the most invidious of offices among his comrades: the right execution of which requires all his skill and a fund of natural judgment and delicate perception, little dreamed of by those who appoint him to the office. There can be little doubt that the most indispensible acquirements are strict impartiality and unbending firmness. With these a non-commissioned officer will always be obeyed, but if these be his sole qualifications, he will not be loved. The duties he is called upon to perform are of such a mixed character; of such various importance, of such differing complexion, that as the wits must always be at work, and the judgment ready to forestall the act, a few general rules are highly expedient.

Let him thus determine to make himself obeyed strictly and immediately in all that he commands: and in order to this, let him never open his lips to issue an injunction, unless it be worth his while to carry it into effect. Let him remember how great a variety of dispositions he has to rule, and *that* in all the various moods of which the human mind is susceptible. These appertain, not to machines, but to man, possessing a will, like his own; subjected indeed by the influence of moral supremacy, and trained in subjection by long habits of obedience; yet rising into misrule at every wanton check of the curb, plunging into heedless extravagance under too slack a dominion. To thwart such a one needlessly and harshly for any trifling, unpremeditated error, is to rouse all the least governable impulse of his nature, and place your authority in the scale against them. This, to say the least, were rashness might always be avoided by a temperate tone of voice, and a disposition to consult the feeling of those who are to obey. There are cases in which persuasion is better than authority: and the disposition to submit is seldom weakened by the conviction that obedience will not be demanded, under an inconsiderate disregard to the feelings of the parties, and the expediency of the object in view. But when once the order has passed his lips, let it be as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, however small the value of the matter in dispute. The turning of a straw, when it involves the question of obedience or contempt becomes an argument of vital importance to the interests of the service. Even should a non-commissioned officer find that he had a little infringed the limits of his authority in uttering the command, he will do well to enforce it at all risks; and his superiors if they judge as wisely will bear him out; although they should deem his transgression worthy of censure or punishment.

Friendships between privates and non-commissioned officers, have been forbidden with some judgment. Where the prohibition exists, it cannot, of course, be infringed; yet, if the non-commissioned officer be a man of sound judgment and severe integrity, such a friendship would tend to enhance in all eyes the purity of these qualifications. The man who is more scrupulous to notice the public faults of a friend, than those of an indifferent person, will lose nothing in the estimation of the former, and secure the deserved confidence of the latter; and besides, whatever may be the esteem of the men for a non-commissioned officer, who, without any friendships, conducts himself with the strictest impartiality, they themselves are endowed with the warmer sensibilities of the heart; and judging accordingly, will bestow little affection upon him who appears to shut his heart against it.

Such are a few of the rules by which I purpose to regulate my conduct. Let others judge for themselves,—let them think, if they please, that to wear a stripe on the arm and play the catchpole among their associates, is all required at their hands. So long as their views extend no farther, and they feel not the importance and delicacy of their task, my poor comrades must want one of the strongest incentives to an honorable emulation—one of the most potent restraints upon immorality and indiscipline.

The importance of the non commissioned rank, does not appear to me to be properly understood. In other, I must not call them better, days, I have frequently heard officers complain of the uselessness of those under their command: the complaint was not without cause; but did they employ measures suited to remedy the evil? Did they use their influence and persuasion to induce men to qualify themselves for that grade? Did they argue the case dispassionately with them, and convince their judgment of their true interest? Did they place proper inducements before them, and appeal to their better and higher feeling as incentives? If they did not, it seems to me, that they expected more than reason or experience could warrant. But I must not forget my present situation: I must venture with great caution upon a subject so delicate; and as I cannot benefit myself with speculations relating to those in authority over me, confine myself to the practical part of my own avocations.

Oct. 10.—We marched at a late hour this morning from Kuchrode, and were detained until near sunrise in the streets of that town, by the cavalry which preceded us. The consequence was our arrival later than ever at our encampment beyond the town of Buroda, having suffered greatly from the sun. This is a long town, entered through a gateway of masonry, the Gothic arch of which has fallen by a thrust upon its abutments It is pleasantly situated upon a slight eminence, overlooking a fertile country which abounds also in trees. The camp, upon still higher ground, between two tanks, overlooks the town and the intervening valley in the most picturesque manner. The houses are as usual intermingled with fine trees, multitudes of which line the aforesaid valley. An elegant, slender, Hindoo temple crowns the whole. At the nearer gateway is a good bowlie, shaded by tamarinds, and in the distance, some trifling green heights complete the picture.

While waiting upon the officer on duty for instructions, I found myself unexpectedly close to a group of our officers who had flocked around the little gentleman who commanded the cavalry rear guard, and were cracking their jokes at his expense.

'Well,' said one, 'after your service with the cavalry, you dashing young dragoon, we shall employ you to break in our vicious brutes of horses—the wall-eyed Dun, and the white-stocking Chesnut There'll be no coming near you now, in a charge with the old bullocks.'

'I've a proposal for your private ear,' said another, 'you cannot, of course, ever use your feet again after having been elevated to the dignity of a trooper. Now our poor old trumpeter is sadly out of wind; and if you'll only practice the advance, the half, and the recall, which are all we shall require on the line of march, you shall be hoisted up astraddle on the trumpeter's tit, and have the reversion of his jack boots for bullock trunks, as well as his noisy trumpet. I wont offer you the leathers, seeing that one of the legs would be sufficient to make you a horse cloak: but you can slip into a couple of fingers of the gloves, or stick your long legs, if you please, into the holsters.'

'But what,' said, a third, coming up, 'do you do with all your fierce prancing troopers? Did'st meet with no romantic adventure on the road to try their valour and thine own prowess, thou wondering knight?

"Two adventures did befall me; the first threatened to be of the most tragical description, the last, though in the highest degree sublime, was of a less pathetic character.

"As we proceeded along the road, at a walk, halting here, to look on, while some old Bunjaree bullock amused himself in kicking off his load, as fast as the good man his master placed it on his back, or pausing at another place for the satisfaction of lavishing a little pity upon the case of some broken backed hackery; I observed one of the troop horses, a chesnut with white stockings, make a sudden dash at a tattoo ridden by a young woman, whose husband or lover walked beside. The miserable little pony was borne to the earth beneath the weight of so huge a monster, and making its escape on one side, left the poor girl prostrate upon her face, beneath the vicious trooper, which was rearing in the most ungovernable manner, above her, and as appeared to me, planting its kind feet upon her back, and certainly bringing down the fore feet, after each rear, within a hair's breadth of her head and neck. My blood quite curdled as I beheld the poor young girl, being to all appearance trampled to death;—evidently quite aware of her extreme peril, her face being elevated as in the act of rising yet without the power to help herself, and equally beyond the reach of human assistance. It was several seconds before the horse could be urged away from the spot and each effort to move him placed her life in fresh jeopardy. I never was so horrified.

"After the heavy, vicious beast had at length been forced away, the poor girl, to my utter amazement, rose, without assistance, from the earth. Her husband who had been sufficiently near to have endeavoured at least to protect her, had not stirred a finger for that purpose; and now stood looking on with an air of the most perfect indifference. It was not until I ordered him to enquire what injury she had sustained, that he approached her coldly and reluctantly. She smiled at that which still made me shudder, and although her face was covered with blood, protested that she was not hurt. I cannot to this moment comprehend how she escaped with life."

'This is the pathetic I suppose; now let us have the sublime.'

"This was a passage of arms, which happened at about the fifth mile from our former encampment. I had remained a little in the rear to sympathize with a fat cook, whose tattoo, having slipped the girths of its saddle during a caracole extraordinary, had left him lying parting upon his belly, like a collapsed *mussock*, while he made free with a neighbouring *khet* of green *dāl*. On riding up to rejoin my party, I found all thirty of them, with their fierce battle steeds and broad glittering sabres, men in buckram, all, mind ye, halted with the greatest decorum in the middle of the road 'Move on, move on, I said,' fearing they had been waiting for me. There was some demur.—I called to the Jemadar, 'Jemadar is there any obstacle a head?'

'Yes! Protector of the Poor,' answered he, with a look of as deep gravity and importance as if he were revealing the Eleusinian mysteries; 'yes Protector of the Poor, *ek sepahiy——sh b——kyrtahey.*' I bethought me immediately of Henry the Fifth at Azincourt, enquired the name of the nearest village, and learning that it was called Atowda, have designated this event,—'the gentle passage of arms of Atowda.

[*To be Continued.*]

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SYED KHAN AND THE SYLPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 10th March quotes from the *Englishman* a letter on the loss of the *Sylph* containing the following passage respecting the *Syed Khan*, of which I am, and was at the time alluded to, Commander.

"At length the *Syed Khan* hove in sight and seemed "as if bearing down upon us,—her colors flying. We "put out all our signals in the hope of attracting her "notice, upon which she hauled her wind and sailed "away. Our guns, as usual, being all in the hold, we "had no means of making ourselves heard,—all that "we hope, for the sake of the *Syed Khan*, is, that she "did not see us. But these clippers are too frequent-"ly in the habit of playing tricks with each other in the "way of signals. Two other vessels also appeared in "the distance, but it was only to add to our disap-"pointment, and to damp our hopes."

A letter on the same subject appeared in the *Hurkaru* of the 12th from Capt. J. Hudson who, generously undertook the defence of his absent friend, and expressed his firm conviction that the situation of the *Sylph* could not have been apparent to me. This, Sir, is the real truth; for Capt. Hudson spoke correctly when he declared that no regard of risk or *any other consideration* would, for a single instant, have prevented me affording the necessary assistance even if the Sylph had not been commanded by one of my dearest and most esteemed friends, *Capt.* Wallace. The Correspondent of the *Englishman* must have been mistaken in more than one point; for the colors of the SYED KHAN were NOT HOISTED ONCE from the moment we weighed from Singapore till our arrival in China.—The extract of my letter from China to Capt. Hudson on the subject of the Sylph's non-arrival quoted by him in his letter to the B. Hurkaru of the 17th April, must convince any candid man that I could have had no knowledge of what had happened to that vessel. I have thought it necessary to offer this personal vindication of my professional character in confirmation of that already so generously made in my absence by Capt. Hudson: and I have to express thus publicly my gratitude to that Gentleman, as well as for the candid remarks on the subject of the Editor of the Hurkaru, who I hope will be induced to republish this letter for the satisfaction of parties at Calcutta.

I am sir, your's obediently.
J. MCKINNON.

BOMBAY, *4th May*, 1834.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

On the 6th of February, in Camp, at Socotra, ENSIGN F. GOGGIN, aged twenty six years—of a fever brought on by over-exertion in assisting to save the lives of the crew of a Boat, which was capsized in the surf—his gentleness of manners and goodness of disposition, will give his friends and relations much to regret at his loss.—*Socotra Island, April 20th*, 1835.

At Bombay, on the afternoon of the 24th instant, Meerza Mahomed John, Esquire, the son of the late Meerza Mahdy Ally Khan.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Col. T. Valiant, Commaudant, from Poonah.
Lieut. T. Valiant, H. M. 40th Regt., from Ditto.
Ensign Valiant, do. do. from Ditto.
Lieut. Drummond, 14th Regt. N. I., from Carranjah.
Lieut. Col. Morgan, E. Regt., from Poonah
Lieut. Thomas, 8th Regt, N. I, from Baroda.
Captain G. F. Penley, 16th Regt. N. I., from Surat.
Captain W. J, Brown, Major of Brigade from Baroda.
Lieut, Alex Burnes, 21st Regt., from England,
Cadet Charles Burnes, Infantry, from Ditto.
Ensign R. Shaw, E. Regt., from Poonah.
Lieut. Col, Litchfield, Cavalry.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Bayley, Artillery, to Baroda.
Lieut. Morgan, E. Regt., to Ahmedabad.
Ensign T. M. Dickinson, 14th Regt. N. I., to Mahabuleshwar.
Surgeon C. Kane, 2d Lt. Cavy., to Ahmednuggur.
Asst. Surgeon F. S. Arnold, M. D. to Mahabuleshwar.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 1st, Schooner Syed Khawn, J. McKinnon Master, from China 22d March, and Singapoor.
Passengers.—William Haylet, Esq. and 4 Natives,
3rd. The Hon'ble Company's Armed Steam Hugh Lindsay, J, Wilson Esq. Comr. from Suez, 3rd April, Juddah 10th, Mocha 17th, and Socotra 25th Do. In Lat. 15 01 N. Long. 61, 15, spoke the Edinburgh from London on the night of 29th inst. all well.,
Passengers.—Lieut. A. Burnes, Captain Fraser Bengal Cavy. and Mr. C. Burnes. Cadet.
May 5th, Ship Scaleby Castle, Thomas Sandy Master, from London left Gravesend, 21st Dec. 1834.
Passengers.—George Scott Esq, Mrs, and Miss Scott, and female servant, Miss Bogle, Miss Stewart, and female servant, Lieut. McHaffie, H. C. S. Messrs Boye and De Vitre, Cadet.

DEPARTURES.

May 2nd, Grab Brig Pattember Savoy, Sullimon Nacquedah, to Colombo and Malay Coast.
Do. Portuguese Brig Cassadore, J. L. de Almeida Master, to Damaum.
Passengers,—Mr. J. A. de Silva.
3rd Brig Bridget, John Crosbie Master, to Liverpool.
Do, The H. C. New Cutter Nurbudah, A. H. Gardner Master, to Surat.
Do. 4th, Ship Mankbar, Esmauljee Nacquedah, to Malay Coast.
Do. Fazel Currim, Meyabhoy Hyderally Nacquedah, to Malay Coast.
Do, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mahomed bin Faraz Nacquedah, to Malay Coast.
Passengers,—15 Natives.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.		SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131		123
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107	3/4	071
Do. No. 31, a 1040. 2nd class,....	107		107
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,.....			
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	at	11
Third five per cent Loan.....	110		110
Bills on England.....	2s.		12s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107 1/4		7 3/8
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101 1/2		101 1/4
Canton Bills,.....	210 1/2		210 1/4
Spanish dollars per 100, ...	221 2		21 1/2
Sovereign each, ...	11		10 1/2

HIGH WATER TABLE.

May 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 6th Wednesday.....	4 30	5 5
" 7th Thursday.....	5 48	6 34
" 8th Friday.....	7 15	7 15

To Correspondents.

FOUNDLING,—Letter 4th, has been received, but we are obliged to postpone it and No. 3 to give place to the late English news.

BLANK, is postponed for the same reason, as is a FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT, and THE EUPHRATES.

We shall endeavour to find room for them on Saturday.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last are, the Schooner *Syeed Khan*, J. Mc. Kinnon, master, from China 22nd March, and Singapore, date not mentioned: The *Hugh Lindsay*, steamer, J. H. Wilson Esq. Commander, from Suez the 3rd,—Judda, the 10th,—Mocha, the 17th,—and Socotra the 25th April;—The ship *Scaleby Castle*, Thomas Sandys, Master, from London the 23rd December.

Passengers by the Syeed Khan,—W. Haylett Esq and four natives.

Per Hugh Lindsay,—Lieut. A. Burnes, Capt. Fraser, and Mr. C, Burnes, Cadet.

Per Scaleby Castle,—Mrs and Miss Scott, Miss Bogle, Miss Stewart, George Scott Esqr. Lieut, Mac Haffie, Messrs. Boye and De Vitre, Cadets, and 2 female servants.

By the *Delhi Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo, we learn that the Nuwab of Ferozepore has, at length, been placed in confinement on the charge of being accessory to the assassination of Mr. FRAZER.

WE observe by the *Malta Gazette* of the 18th March, that Col. Chesney with his officers and men who have been sent out for the purpose of establishing the Steam communication by the Euphrates, had arrived at Malta on the 12th of that month.

By the same paper we learn that Lord Nugent has resigned the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and Major General Sir Alexander Woodford is appointed Commissioner *pro tempore*.

A Correspondent has favoured us with the following extract of a letter just received from Socotra:

"The Chief has come down with his Bedowin Troops, but as yet has not shown fight, tho' such is his intention when he gets a sufficient number of men. We on board are quite ready for him, though I am sorry to say those on shore are not so. The Europeans are dying off fast, and the whole of them in the sick list but two—Six have died off already, poor Goggin amongst the number: Captain Bayley is extremely sick with fever. On the whole this appears a most unhealthy place both for Europeans and Natives."

OUR Extra of Monday last gave a *Precis* of the English intelligence up to the 2nd March. It will be seen from it that Ministers had been defeated on the two questions by which, on almost all occasions, the strength of a Ministry is to be judged. It is no ordinary necessity that will induce the Parliament to oppose the Ministerial nomination of Speaker, as it is considered of advantage to the public business that the Speaker and the Ministry be of one caste, and of one way of thinking. Altho' this rule was departed from at the election of Speaker during the Grey Administration, it was so done chiefly out of compliment to the great parliamentary experience of Sir C. M. Sutton, and his acknowledged ability to perform the duties, while no particular mischief could happen from any bias he might possess towards the cause of Toryism, from the strong numerical force there was mustered in the House to support and carry through the measures of reform. In the present case, however, no sincere friend to liberal principles could vote for a man who stood self convicted of having aided the Tory Ministry to overthrow a liberal Government, and the Reformers, therefore, felt themselves bound, both for the sake of consistency and their wish to defeat a Ministry who were the declared opponents of all reform, to take their stand on the highest ground, and thus to read a lesson to Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues which might advantage them in their after career. We are aware there are many Members professing reform principles who, notwithstanding, would not vote against the Ministerial nominee, considering the appointment of Speaker as having little or nothing to do with the principles of Ministers, and that the chief object to be obtained is the dispatch and conduct of the business of the House: to this may be attributed the small majority against Ministers on that question. But to such an enemy, no honest reformer ought to have given quarter. Those who knew their men did not trust them, and the result has been favourable to the cause of the people. That result at once stamps the feeling of the Country in reference to the late change of administration, and, looking to the time and circumstances, may convey to His Majesty some information which his turning out the Melbourne administration would lead the country to suppose he had not possessed. It will, more than any other defeat they could have sustained, except on the supplies, damp the ardor of the Ministry, and must, almost of necessity, lead to their retirement from office. If, on the question of Speaker, which has almost invariably hitherto been more one of form than any thing else, Ministers have been defeated, what may they look for on the divisions in questions affecting the interests of the Country?

The Commons have also read His Majesty a lecture on the conduct pursued in dismissing the late Ministry, and dissolving the Parliament. This is so novel a circumstance, that Ministers must, therefrom, see the necessity of "putting their houses in "order." A parliament that could vote a censure of that nature against an act of His Majesty, is not likely to be very pliant with the Minister. On almost all occasions where His Majesty's address is moved in either House, some discontented spirit proposes an amendment, but such amendment is chiefly introduced for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the opposition of venting a little of their spleen against the government, and is seldom or ever pressed to a division. In cases where the sense of the House has been taken, the majority for the address has always been very great. But those amendments generally related to the intended policy of the government, and scarcely ever went the length of charging an improper exercise of the Royal prerogative. The answer to the address of the Commons shews some soreness on the subject of the amendment, for His Majesty is made to say that he "learns with regret that the Commons did not concur with His Majesty as to the policy of the appeal which he had recently made to the sense of the people." No, to be sure, the Commons did not concur in opinion with the Tory Ministry that there was any necessity for dismissing a government which possessed the perfect confidence of the country, merely for the purpose of making room for a set of men who were odious to the people, from the determined resistance they had shewn to any thing like improvement in the institutions of the country, and who were ever known, and have ever shewn themselves to be the advocates of the most despotic principles, and enemies to freedom. Nor could the Commons concur in the opinion that there was any necessity for dissolving the Parliament and thereby calling into action the heated passions of the various classes who form the different constituencies throughout the country. Apart from the expence of the elections,—an expence which the constituents were ill able to bear, the excitement attending elections interrupts and interferes with the usual avocations of the people. Had a necessity, however, existed,—at least such a necessity as the country would have had sympathy with, these inconveniences would and must have been borne with, but while it was recollected that such elections were resorted to merely to strengthen the hand and power of a ministry who were the worst enemies to the best interests of the people, the Representatives of those people shewed a spirit worthy of them, and the interests they support, in intimating to His Majesty, in the manner they did, that he was ill-advised in dissolving the Parliament. Such being the position the ministry are placed in at their starting, what can we suppose to be their fate?

It would appear His Grace of Wellington has come to learn that even his name is not a tower of strength, but the rather that his presence in the Cabinet may hasten the dissolution of that already decaying body, so he proposes to make way for some other individual who is less suspected. His Grace was seen hovering about Downing street on the evening of the 2nd March, and some of the more knowing ones declared they saw a notice to quit written on his face.

From the Parliamentary reports we see the ministers are anxious to be thought sincere in their professions, and some would fain have it thought that they are not at all inimical to reform, so they go on drilling holes into each others glory, as if they expected the country to believe they had departed from their evil ways.

We devote the chief portion of this day's publication to the English News. Some portions of the debates will be found to be interesting. The articles from the London Press will also be found worthy of perusal. We give some from the *Standard*, with a view to shewing how this Ministerial organ supports the cause of its employers. As for the *Times* and its articles, we should not have felt much disposed to notice either, but that our readers may see how that Journal has fallen off. It will be in the recollection of our readers that that paper was the staunchest supporter of the reformers and their cause, and we believe, to it, chiefly, may be attributed the success of the measures which had been brought forward. Its influence was so powerful that the minister stood more in awe of it, than the threatened majorities in the Lords and Commons. During the last nine months however it gradually lowered and modified its tone, until at last, it used its utmost efforts to bring Lord Brougham into disgrace, and, of course, through him, to throw suspicion on the cabinet of which he was a member. It succeeded, in some measure, in attaching suspicion on Brougham, but, in its over zeal to effect that object, it let the main secret out,—a secret, which, the moment it was known the *Times* was the depositary of it, and that that Paper was base enough to lend its countenance to it, was the means of narrowing its circulation by 2,500 numbers. The public took it all well that the Tory Papers should labor in their vocation, but that an old friend and able ally should enter the enemies ranks, and fight under their banner, was a little more than they were prepared to approve of. It would appear, from all the circumstances, that intrigues, had been carried on for a considerable time before the Melbourne Administration was turned out, but so much secrecy was preserved that even suspicion itself did not venture to hint that they would have been so successful. The *Times* is suspected of having been in the secret, and its late abuse of Lord Brougham and the other members of the Cabinet was merely the means used to bring about the end—an end which has unfortunately been gained. The experiment has, however, now been made, and the divisions on those two important questions may be taken as an index to the fate of the Tory Ministry.

Latest European Intelligence.

(RECEIVED OVERLAND.)

THE MARKETS.

REPORT ON PRODUCE.
2nd March, 1835.

Cotton continues in good demand both here and at Liverpool, Surats are worth 6¼ at 7⅜ per lb. and it is expected that prices will be steady throughout the whole year. *Mocha Coffee* is in fair demand. Fine pale yellow is worth 90 at 100. Green about 66 at 75. The former much preferred. *Nutmegs* are in good demand—and would sell at 56 b. *Mace* is worth 6 at 6.6 for fine 1sts 2ds worth 5 at 5.3. and 3ds 4 at 4 8 per lb—*Cloves* quite neglected, and new fine Bencoolen's are worth 11d per lb. Bourbon 10d. at 10⅜ per lb. They ought to be avoided—*Cassia* has receded of late, but is again a little better. The finest however, is not worth more than 66; middling about 63 at 64. A great deal of very inferior quality has lately come home, being thick bark and very false packed—*Cardamoms* are a little better; fine Malabar at 3s. 3d. at 3s. 6d. shortlongs 2s. 10d. at 3s. *Ginger* worth 33 per cwt, and would do well at 25. *Aloes* hepatier if fine, pure and not damp or wet, are worth from £8 to 15; of course every thing depends upon quality, as some kinds would not fetch more than 50—*Aniseed* quite overdone and not safe at a higher limit than 40—*Cassia Buds* are in fair demand, and would do if laid down here at 65 per cwt. They ought to be fine strong and not stalky—*Bees.wax* in good demand; if fine and pure, would be safe at £5 per cwt. *Camphire* is quite dead, and not a single operation going on in it. A fine parcel would do at 100. The present nominal limit is 120. *Coculus Indicus* quite a drug, and worth about 8 at 9 per cwt. *Colombo Root* not wanted at any price; the market quite glutted with it. *Cubebs* found not to answer so well as was once the case, consequently gone down to 30 at 48—*Dragon's Blood* would do if fine but so few understand the quality, that it is dangerous to touch. If fine red of a bright red colour, as dark as blue when pounded could be laid down here at £18 per cwt. it would do. *Elephant's Teeth* are scarce; fine large teeth are selling for from 80 at 112 each at £8.56lbs. each at £24 and 25 and other sorts in an equal proportion. *Galls* will do at 68 for fine bold blues; they however, are in limited consumption, *Gum Animi* not washed but *scraped*, in fine large pieces, will do at £6 per cwt. *Gum Arabic* if fine pure will do at 50 per cwt. *Gum Benjamin* 1st, is worth £35 at £40: 2d from £12 at £22, depending entirely upon quality, and 3d from £6 at £7. Similar to what you sent home last year is worth about 40. *Gamboge* is worth, for fine pipe, about £12; several fine parcels afloat in the market. *Olibanum* in fine drop or tears, is worth 30; the lower sort either in lump or dust worth 5. *Nux Vomica* is worth 8 per cwt. and quite overdone. *Musk* falling every day; some good fine quality was sold lately at 12 per oz. *M. O. P. Shells* Bombay, or blue edged, worth 30 at 42. *Rhubarb* is worth for fine Dutch trimd; 2 | 6 at 2 | 9 common sort or ½ trimd, 2 at 2 | 3, the quality to obtain such limit must be fine. *Safflower* Bombay, worth 10 at 50. *Senna* if fine is worth 4½ per lb. *Tortoiseshell* is worth, according to quality, from 30 at 35, *Turmerick* worth 13 at 15, *Cojaputa oil* safe at 4 per oz. *Anniseed oil* 4½, *Cassia oil* 4d. *Sapan wood* fine bimas £12.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FURNISHED BY CAPTAIN GRINDLAY.

List of ships to sail during the Season 1835.

MADRAS.

Sesostris, Yates.....	500	20th March.
Alfred, Tapley.....	716	15th April.
Royal Willam, Ireland.....	415	5th May.

BENGAL.

Bengal, D. Ritchie.....	670	20th March.
Lord Hungerford, Farquharson....	714	4th July.
London, Wrimble.....	620	5th do.
Windsor, Henning.....	700	25th do.

MADRAS AND BENGAL.

Bussorah Mercht. Moncriff.....	531	20th March.
Roxburgh Castle, Francken.....	600	25th do.
Thomas Grenville, Thornhill.....	886	4th April.
Mountstuart Elphinstone Richardson.....	611	5th do.
True Briton, Ford.....	600	18th do.
Protector, Buttenshaw.....	550	17th May.
Bolton, Compton	600	20th April.
Neptune, Broadhurst.....	650	25th May.
Eliza, Campbell.....	609	1st June.
Cornwall, Bell.....	872	6th do.
Robert Small, Fulcher.....	650	15th do.
Broxborneberry, Chapman.....	750	1st do.
Duke of Buccleugh, Martin.....	650	26th do.
Duke of Northumberland, Pope....	650	20th July.

BOMBAY.

Euphrates, Buckham..... 600 15th March.
Charles Kerr, Brodie..... 368 16th April.
Lady Feversham, Webster..... 500 1st May.
Boyne, Stockley..... 650 25th do.
Malabar, Tucker..... 650 21st June.
Triumph, Green..... 545 30th do.

Latest Shipping Intelligence forwarded by the overland dispatch 2d March, 1835.

East India Army Agency, 16 *Cornhill.*

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 27th, 1834.—John McLellan, Cleland, Bengal in Clyde.

Jan. 3d 1835, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Richardson Bengal, Plymouth.

do. 11th Royal George, Wilson, Bengal, Portsmouth
do. 12th Uddersfield, Noakes, Bombay Liverpool.
do. do. Ripley,.....Bengal,.....do.
do. do. Patriot King, Clarke,..do. .....do.
do. 13th Frankland, Edwards, do. .....do.
do. do. Allerton, Gill,—— ... do .....do.
do. 16th Genl. Hewitt, late Bankier do.... Downs.
do. 19th Mary Ann Webb, Viner....do. Liverpool.
do. do. Sparton, Webb..... .....do.....do.
do. 23rd Royal William, Ireland, Madras. Portsmouth.
do. 24th Mary Bibby.....Bombay, Liverpool.
do. 25th Balfour, Bell.....do.....do.
do. 28th Hector, Cowley.....do.....do.
do. 30th Aurora, Dawson....Bengal, Portsmouth.
do. do. Maugles, Carr.....China.....do.
do. do. John Stamp, Young, Bombay, Isle of Wight
Feb. 1st Valleyfield, Swinton, Madras, Downs.
do. 21st Bounty Hall, Harding, Bombay, Liverpool.
do. 22d Robert, Blyth,.....do.....do.
do. 23d Welcome, Castles.....Bengal.....do.
do. 24th Selina, Leckie,. .....do .....do.
do. 25th Burrell, Metcalf.....do.....Downs.
do. 26th William, Hamlin.....do.....Clyde.
do. 27th Georgiana, Thom.....do.....Downs.
do. 28th Gen. Palmer, Thomas....do....Plymouth.
Mar. 1st Lord Lyndock, Johnstone do.....Downs.
do, do. Charles Kerr, Brodie....Bombay....do.
do. do. Lady Feversham, Webster....do ..Margate,

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 1st 1835.—Crown, Courman, Liverpool to Bombay.

do. 7th Tamerlane, McKellar..Greenock, Bombay.
do. do. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Small, do....do.
do. 8th Edinburgh, Marshall..Deal do and China.
do. 12th Wm. Turner, Letch..Liverpool to Bombay.
do. 13th Ann Lockerby, Johnson..do.....do.
do. 14th Ranger, Smith.... ....do.....do.
do. 18th Warwick, Gibson.....do.....Bengal.
do. do. Aliquis, McFee.....do....Bombay.
do. do. John Taylor, Crawford ...do.....do.
do. 19th Pestonjee Bomanjee, Thompson,..Greenock, Bombay.
do. 20th Severn, Braithwaite, Portsmouth, Cape, Madras and Bengal.
do. do. Claudine, Heathorn,....do. Cape and Madras.
do. 21st Emma Pickett.....Liverpool to Bengal
do. do. Intrinsic Bolton..... do ..... do.
do. 25th Morning Star, Linter... Deal.. Ceylon.
do. 28th Clanmont, Stephens....Liverpool, Bengal.
do. 29th General Kyd, Aplin..Portsmouth, Bengal and Madras.
March 1st. Sophia, McNair..do. Madras and Bengal.
do. do. Lord Lowther, Grant Downs to Bombay.
do. do. Abercrombie Robinson Scott....Downs, to Madras and Bengal.
do. do. Thomas Coutts, Onslow, Gravesend, Bombay.

George the 4th, Waugh, to sail from Gravesend 4th March, for Madras and Bengal.

PASSENGERS.

Per Edinburgh.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Tomkinson, Major and Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Robertson, Lieut. C. B. Raitt, 1st Gr. B. N. I., Lieut. H. Hart, 6th B. N. I., Messrs. Hart, Writer; Harrison, Assist. Surg. Taylor, Morrison, Pitcairn, Burnes, and Bowen, Cadets.

Per Severn.—Cape, Madras, and Bengal.—Lt. Col. Walker, H. M. S. Lieut T. and Mrs. Fair, 3 M. N. I. Mrs. White, Capt. W. Clifford, 39th, B. N. I, Messrs. Gallagher, Bird, Case, Hasbrouk, Lamb, and Jones.

Per Claudine.—Cape and Madras.—Doctor and Mrs. Flockton, Doctor and Mrs. Kirby, Lieutenant and Mrs. Sanson, Lieut. and Mrs. Blonett, Capt. Ross, Messrs. Mahoney, Assist. Surgeon, Mackenzie ditto, Phillips, and White.

Per Roxburgh Castle.—Madras and Bengal.—Mr. and Mrs Armand, Lieut. and Mrs. Macqueen, and Mr. Curtis, Cadet.

General Kyd.—For Madras, Bengal and China.—Sir E. J. Gambier and Lady, for Penang, Capt. C. and Mrs. Douglas, 15th B. N. I. Capt, and Mrs. Stokes, 4th M. N. I. Miss Kendall, Captain Showers, Capt. Sharpin, Cornet Jackson, 4th B. L. C., Lieut. Seymour Lieut. Menzies, Mr. Webster, Messrs. Alexander, Travers, Greenlaw, Fenwick, Hepburn, Gore, Davidson, & Boyds, Cadets Messrs. Paton and Ferrier, Assistant Surgeon, Mr Wess, Hawes, and Stewart.

Lord Lowther, Grant.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, Miss Audry, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Messrs Taylor, Lock, Crawford, and McGregor, Mrs Gibbs, and Mrs Grant.

Per True Briton.—For Madras and Bengal.—Sir Henry Fane, Major McCann, Captain Beresford and Lady, Captain Fane, Capt. Anson and Lady, captain Seymour, Captain Watts, Mr. Melville, Messrs, Colebrooke, and Gwaskins, Drs. Wood, and Thompson.

Sophia.—For Madras and Bengal.—C. Hay Cameron Esq, major Nicholson and Lady, Lieut. and Mrs. Budd, 2 children, 31st M. N. I. Mr, Jenkins, Mrs Bell, miss Meadows, Miss Jenkins, Miss Nicholson, Lieut. campbell Ensign clarke, Messrs Prendergast, Lysart, cooke, Nesbitt, and W. Nesbitt, Cadets, messrs. Innes, Harris, Hanell, Coull, and clerk.

Abercrombie Robinson.—Madras, and Bengal.—Mrs McNaghten, Mrs, Vibart, Mrs, Ballard, Hon. Mrs, Lindsay, Col, Cameron, 2 Mr. Cadets, Messrs, Pattle, Elliott, Ward, Impey, Nuthall, Bond, Pattison, Gordon, Stansbury, Gray. Taddy, Raikes, Wint, Myline, Winfield, Ensign stewart, Mrs, Patullo, Dr. and Mrs, Roe, Mr, and Mrs, Robson, messrs, Cameron, McDonald, McIntosh, Despinado, Carter, and Payné.

George the 4th, Waugh,—Madras and Bengal,—capt. codrington and Lady, Captain McDonald and Lady, Mrs, small, Miss Ferriers, Miss Griffiths, Miss Davis, Capt. Mitchell and Lady, Mrs. J. D, smith. Mr. Bristow and Lady, 2 Misses Bristow, 2 Masters Bristow, Miss Wooler, col, Reed and Lady, Mr, J, s, Torrins, C, s, B. Lieut, Ferryman 44th N. I. Lieut: shute, Lieut. Hearsey, Lieut, Kemp, Messrs, McMullen, McCulloch, Walker, Nicoll, Cooper, Reynall, Assistant surgeon Clarke, and Lieut, Crawford,

Thomas coutts, Onslow.—For Bombay, Mr. and Mrs, Cramier. C, s, Mr, Bainbrige. capt, Justice, Messrs, Forbes Kemp, H, M, 4th Drags, Grels, H, M, 4th Drs. Assist, surgeons stewart, Jephson, and Cullen, Messrs. Gibbard Duffin, Ayrton, Pelly, Hog, sewell, Cadets, and Mr, Plane, Assistant surgeon.

BENGAL RETIREMENTS,

Lieut, Col, C. Fitzgerald. cavalry,—capt. Thomas Lamb, 12th N, I,—Captain O. Mason, 49th N, I,—Lieut, T, G, Dundas, 72nd N, I,—Lieut, J, O, Odlham, 60th N, I,—James Evans, surgeon.

MADRAS RETIREMENTS.

Capt, J. Kerr, 35th N, I,—Capt, A, P, Thompson, 8th N, I.

MADRAS—DEATHS,

Feb, 11th, 1835,—capt. D. Oliver, Madras Army,—Major William Murray, 46th N, I,

Dec, 21st, 1834.—Lieutenant Angus Patterson 50th N. I.

BOMBAY—DEATH.

Feb 13th Lieut Gen, sir Richard Jones Bombay Army.

B. W. GRINDLAY.

DOWNING-STREET,—FEB. 26.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B. (the Governor General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Windward Caribbean Islands), to be also Governor General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad, and St. Lucia; and the King has been further pleased to revive the commissions appointing Major General Sir James Carmichael Smith, Bart., to be Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of British Guiana; and the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart, to be Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Trinadad; and Colonel Sir Dudley St. Ledger Hill to be Lieutenant Governor of the Island of St. Lucia.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 27.

Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards—G. V. Mundy, Esq., Page of Honour to the Queen, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, without purchase.

8th Reg. Foot—To be Ensigns, by purchase—W. St. Leger, Gent. vice Lomax, who retires; J. Hinde, Gent vice Crawfurd, who retires.

3 st Foot—Lieut. C. J. Maclean, from the half-pay of the 79th regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice H. S. Jones, whose appointment has not taken place.

37th Foot—Ensign R. J. Long to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kiernander, who retires; W. G. Griffith, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Long.

60th Foot—Serjt.-Major T. Mitchell, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Second Lieutenant) vice Wright, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

92nd Foot—Serjt.-Major James Calder to be Quartermaster, vice Jones, deceased.

95th Foot—Captain A. L. Macleod, from the half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice B. T. F. Bowes, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

Ceylon Regiment—Major T. Fletcher to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Macalester, who retires; Captain S. Braybrooke to be Major, by purchase, vice Fletcher; Lieut. H. A. Aitchison to be Captain, by purchase, vice Braybrooke; Second Lieut W. Dickson to be First Lieut., by purchase, vice Aitchison; J. U. Vigors, Gent to be Second Lieut., by purchase, vice Dickson.

Memorandum.—The half-pay of the undermentioned Officer, has been cancelled from the 27th instant inclusive, he having accepted a commuted allowance for his commission:—

Capt. J. Hunter, half-pay 25th Light Dragoons.

The half-pay of the undermentioned Officer has been cancelled from the 1st of April, 1834, inclusive, he having accepted a commuted allowance for his commission:—

Lieut. R. Lewis, half-pay Unattached.

The under-mentioned Officers have also been allowed to retire from the service, receiving commuted allowances for their commissions from the 27th instant inclusive:—

Surgeon J. B. Waterson, and Quartermaster G. Tilson, of the 19th Foot.—*Standard, Feb.* 28.

SPANISH BLOCKADE.

FOREIGN OFFICE,—FEB. 27.

It has been notified by the Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty to his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a communication dated the 24th instant, that the permission which, in virtue of a royal order of her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, dated at Madrid, the 11th of December, 1834, had been granted to Spanish vessels to enter the ports of Coruna, Gijon, Santander, and Bilboa (notwithstanding the blockade of the coast of the north of Spain, from Cape Finisterre to the Bidassoa declared in the royal order of the 16th of September, preceding), had by another royal order, dated at Madrid, the 14th of February, 1835, been extended to the vessels of his Majesty's subjects under the conditions prescribed in the before-mentioned royal order of the 11th of December, 1834, of which the following is a translation:—

(Translation.)

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Madrid, Dec. 11.

A representation from the Procuradores of the province of Biscay having been taken into consideration in a sitting of the Council of Ministers, in which the Procuradores state that in consequence of the declaration of the blockade of the coast of Contabria, many Spanish vessels are detained in England on account of the Consuls refusing to furnish them with the proper papers, in order that they may proceed to the ports of that coast, to the serious detriment of that commerce in general, since although the cause which gave rise to the declaration on the blockade unfortunately still subsists, it would appear that no inconvenience could arise, from continuing the commerce in goods of lawful trade, under certain regulations and restriction:—The Council, having attentively considered this subject, and being desirous to conciliate the interest of commerce with the attention due to the blockade of that coast, as one of the measures most efficacious in favour of the cause of the Queen, our mistress, has determined what follows.—

1. Her Majesty's Consul in London and his Delegates, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents in the ports of Great Britain shall furnish papers in the usual manner to all Spanish vessels, which may be bound in due form for the ports of Corunna, Gijon, Santander, and Bilboa, to which ports alone and to no others of those comprehended in the blockade this favour is granted.

2. The captains or consignees of the said vessels shall lay before the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or their Agents a list of the bales, packages, &c. with a general statement of their contents, comprised in the register of their whole cargo, which must consist only of goods of lawful trade, and in no way and, under no pretext whatsoever of those called contraband of war, which are designated in the Twenty-fourth Article of the "Ordenanza del Corso;" excepting rigging and canvass, which are exempted from this rule for the present, and so long as the rebels are not in possession of any vessel of any description, nor any maritime port.

3. The Consuls, Vice Consuls, or their agents shall transmit to the administrators of customs, or to the judges of contraband, in any of the above-mentioned ports to which this favour has been granted, and to which the vessels may be bound, a general list of their cargoes, in order that they may be examined and searched, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they convey any article not mentioned in that list; the military chief in the aforesaid ports, whether of the navy, or the persons by them appointed, or authorised to be present at the examination of those vessels, notwithstanding that they may have been already searched at sea by any Spanish man of war, with the like object of ascertaining whether they carried on board any of the goods above cited as contraband of war; these extraordinary measures shall cease, de facto, whenever the blockade shall be raised.

4. As long as these restrictions shall continue in force, and in order to prevent all Spanish vessels from approaching or entering any port or ports occupied by the enemies of the Queen, our mistress, the captains, supercargoes, or consignees of the said vessels shall give, before the Spanish Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or their agents, who may have furnished them with the papers necessary to their voyage, and as a guarantee that they do not carry warlike stores, a security which shall not be under 60,000 rials; nor above 100,000 rials; which I communicate to your Excellency.

(Signed) JUAN PENUELAS Y ZAMORA.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

(*From* the *Morning Herald, Feby.* 28.)

In the House of Lords, last night, the Duke of Richmond brought in a bill for the abolition of unnecessary oaths in various departments of the state.

The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his concurrence in the measure.

The bill was read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee.

The Earl of Mulgrave, according to notice, put certain questions to the Colonial Secretary relative to the execution of the law passed for the abolition of slavery.

The Earl of Aberdeen declared that the government had no intention of interfering with the instructions sent out to the Governor General of Jamaica, and entered into some details to show the spirit of good faith in which his Majesty's government was prepared to carry the measure of the late government into effect.

The Earl of Mulgrave expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

The Duke of Wellington said, in answer to a question, that a measure embracing the whole subject of the Irish Church would shortly be laid before parliament.

In the House of Commons, after some preliminary business, Mr. Baring presented the statistical accounts prepared by order of the house.

Mr. Handley begged to ask whether government had taken any steps to prevent the fraudulent importation of grain into the Isle of Man?

Mr. Baring said that the attention of government was at present directed to the subject, and he hoped soon to present some measure to the house.

A short conversation followed, in which Mr. Rice, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Baring took parts.

Mr. Baring stated, in answer to a question put by Mr. Hutt, that government would propose, on an early day, a measure to prevent the importation of Baltic as Canadian timber.

Mr. Ainswort asked whether it was intended to make the new boroughs incorporate towns, and if so, whether it was intended to make the 10l. franchise the foundation for the elections of the officers of those corporations?

Sir R. Peel suggested the propriety of postponing the question until the house was in possession of the evidence brought forward by the commissioners.

Sir E. Knatchbull presented the report on the Address.

Sir R. Peel took occasion to state that, having made inquiry into the subject, and being of opinion that the vote of the preceding night was not an accidental one, he had no intention to subvert it. This statement would probably save the time of the house and prevent a new division.

Lord J. Russell expressed his approbation of the course pursued by the right hon. gentleman, and intimated that on a future occasion he would ask a question respecting the rumour of a dissolution of parliament.

Mr. Hume spoke at some length on the question of the Address, and described an amendment which he intended to have moved, but, under all the circumstances, should now decline proposing.

Sir E. Wilmot admitted that he put no confidence in the present ministers, but, looking to the critical situation of the country, he could not think of embarrassing them by a factious opposition.

Sir J. Campbell reminded the house that, by agreeing to the amendment, they had pledged themselves to place our municipal corporations, under vigilant popular control.

Mr. E. Tennent explained the grounds upon which he had supported the Address, though he was a supporter of Earl Grey's administration.

Mr. S. Rice declared his concurrence in the amendment, and denied the existence of any differences between the members of the late Cabinet.

After some further discussion, in which Sir M. Ridley, Mr. F. O'Connor, Sir H. Hardinge, Mr. Finn, and several other members participated, the Address, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Fowell Buxton put some questions similar to those put by the Earl of Mulgrave in the Lords; and the hon. member was answered by Mr. Gladstone, to the same effect as was stated by Lord Aberdeen.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE,—FEB. 25.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Charles Bullen, Esq Captain in the Royal Navy, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 19.

ELECTION OF A SPEAKER.

Sir CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON then rose to address the House. He was confident Honorable Members would forgive him if he trespassed some time on their attention, as he felt the necessity of vindicating his own honour and the honour of the House against the imputations which had been cast upon his qualifications to fill the Chair.—(Hear.) He wished to set himself right with the House and the public as to the manner in which he had discharged his duty. He would not, for he could not, say one word in disparagement of the qualifications of the Right Hon. Gentleman, the Member of the city of Edinburgh. He had waited, writhing under all the charges that had been heaped upon him. Knowing that the proper place to give an answer to the charges was the floor of that House—(Cheers)—he trusted the House would hear him, for he would speak without any asperity. (Hear.) The charge against me in the abstract is, that being Speaker, I busied myself in other matters; that I assisted in the formation of the present Ministry, and counselled and advised the dissolution of the late Government. [Hear, hear.] Now these were the three points affecting my public character, and peculiarly affecting it as the Speaker of the House, who, to a certain extent, must be indebted to the existing Government, and would therefore, be guilty of lending a hand to the extinction of that body which had given him the proud pre-eminence which he filled. Now to all the to each one, and to every one of these charges, I reply, there is not one word of truth from beginning to end. (Loud cheers.) Sir, with respect to my having been mixed up with other matters, allow me to explain that as soon after the prorogation of the last Parliament as the remaining public business which remained to be disposed of would allow me, I went into the country with my family; and it will be remembered that at that time his Majesty was also at Brighton. But I remained there without any communication, directly or indirectly, with any Member of the Government until I was called back to London, by express, upon the occasion of the lamentable fire which happened. (Hear,) I came to London as quickly as possible and, after witnessing the devastation which had occurred, it was suggested to me, and I instantly adopted the suggestion, that it was my duty to acquaint his Majesty of it. With the permission of the House, I will state the terms in which I wrote to the King:—

"The Speaker feels it is duty to acquaint his Majesty, that having heard at Brighton early this morning that the two Houses of Parliament, and the house in which, by his gracious Majesty's permission, he lived, were on fire, he lost no time in coming up to London, and the Speaker regrets to state that both Houses of Parliament are entirely destroyed, nothing being left standing but the walls. A portion of the Speaker's house is also consumed, and the domestic part entirely destroyed. Some of the public offices have also suffered the same fate, and others have been much damaged; but most of the public papers therein deposited have been saved. The Speaker regrets to add that Westminster Hall was also in imminent danger, and was injured in several parts. The Speaker trusts his Majesty will pardon the liberty he has taken in forwarding this communication.

Sir, having written this letter, I carried it myself to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. I saw the Under-Secretary. The principal Secretary being at that time out of town. I told him I had written this letter to his Majesty, and requested him to send it by a special messenger to the King, and to acquaint Lord Melbourne with the objects of my letter and my visit. In the course of that evening I received a letter informing me that his Majesty had arrived in town, and desired my attendance at St. James's Palace. At two o'clock I received another letter desiring to see me before the morning. I also received a letter, stating that his Majesty had received my report, and inclosing another letter, in which his Majesty made some suggestions as to the mode of accommodating the Parliament. I went and saw Lord Melbourne, and told him I had received an answer to my letter, and informed him of the contents; and I also particularly requested him to observe the object I had in view. I had received a letter from Lord Melbourne, requesting to see me. I never missed a single day's attendance, and I was a party to the Report emanating from the Privy Council relative to the destruction of the Houses. At the next meeting I attended, I inquired if his Majesty had any commands for me, and I was informed that his Majesty had not expressed anything of the kind. On the day following, I received a letter from Sir H. Taylor, stating that his Majesty had commanded me to go down to Windsor, and be there at five o'clock. I had a long audience with his Majesty, and at its conclusion I requested his Majesty's permission to communicate to Lord Melbourne every thing that had occurred. (Loud cries of "Hear. Hear") I did not request permission to state it to this house, and therefore I do not feel myself at liberty to do so. (Hear.) But I refer to Lord Melbourne, the Right Hon. Gentleman himself, and to the Noble Lord who presided over the Woods and Forests, for the truth of this statement. I returned on Saturday from Windsor, and his Majesty proceeded to Brighton. When I returned to London, I showed to the Right Hon. Gentleman that I had his Majesty's commands to wait upon him, and to make a survey of the ruins and gardens of the late Houses; and the Right Hon. Gentleman will recollect that I went over the Houses and gardens, and the report was then drawn up. But before that report was forwarded by me to his Majesty, I submitted it to Lord Melbourne, and to the Right Hon. Gentleman, ere I dispatched it. Subsequent to that the late Ministry was dissolved, and I now declare that I had no anticipation that such an event was near at hand, and that the first intimation I received of it was an article which I read in the morning papers. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") The next charge which I have seen brought against me was, that I had busied myself in the formation of a new administration, and the only overt act which is alleged against me, is that I attended the Privy Council Meetings. I did attend them, and the first was on the Monday following the resignation of the late ministry. I attended his Majesty at St. James's and I the e saw many members of the late Government. They had audiences of his Majesty—so had I. (Hear, hear.)—and a message was also delivered, that all those in the outer room who were Privy Councillors should come into the inner room, and sit at the Council Board. These were the circumstances under which I attended. I was

merely there by sufferance, in my official capacity as Privy Councillor. The other meetings I attended from having received the ordinary printed circulars sent the Members. It would be difficult and I may add improper to state what occurred at those meetings, or to enter into minute details of the business transacted at those meetings; and I believe that such a statement would not be consistent with the oath of a Privy Councillor; but there are many gentlemen present who are members of the Privy Council—its votes are open to them, and it will be sufficient to state to the House that on any of the occasions when I attended, nothing was transacted but business of the most formal nature. When my Right Hon. Friend Sir R. Peel returned, and took upon himself the station which he now occupies, he did me the honour to send for me to his house. It was upon an occasion when I was requested to attend a Privy Council which had nothing whatever political in its object—it was for the purpose of getting the sanction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make good the payment of the Exchequer, and to fix the salaries. With these two exceptions, from the time of Sir R. Peel's return up to this time, I have never attended a Cabinet Council at his house. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) I will not go further with this subject. But when I hear of constant visits and communications with the Home-office before my Right Hon. Friend (Peel) returned, and of my being continually with the Duke of Wellington, I think I am bound to say there is not one word of truth in it all. (Cheers.) I would be perfectly immaterial if it were true. I would have felt it an honour if I were justified in calling so frequently as I was reported to have called. But I should consider it an act of impertinence having no business to transact there, if I were to call as has been stated, I never did so, and all I will say to the charge is, that it is totally false. (Cheers.) Now, with respect to the formation of the present Ministry, I will boldly say, that with the exception of my Right Hon. Friend Sir R. Peel the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Wellington, I never have advised, never suggested, never counselled, and never knew of the appointment of any one individual, till it had taken place. (Great cheering from the Ministerial benches.) So much for that charge. I will now come to his—namely, the dissolution of the last Parliament. (Hear, hear.) It has been said that I assisted at the Council where that measure was resolved upon. It is not true. (Great cheering.) I never was consulted, and never had anything to do with the dissolution of the last Parliament. So little did I know of it, that it was by accident, purely by accident that I became acquainted with it. I knew nothing of the fact till it was announced in the *Gazette*. (Cheers. I will only mention this further circumstance, and the fact, will occur to the minds of all the Gentlemen here, that if I were so confident that Parliament would be dissolved, why did I not take steps that were taken by others—why did I not address my constituency in the prospect of a dissolution, why did I not beg for their favour? The fact was that I have had no communication whatever upon the subject, nor did I have any with my constituents until I ceased to be Speaker of that House. When I did so cease, I then certainly had communications on the subject, I am now again a candidate for the high office I formerly held; but with respect to my having had any communication with any human being, at any time or upon any occasion, with reference to the late dissolution of the last Government, or that there is any thing from which to infer that I had any thing to do, or that I delivered a single opinion respecting the dissolution of the last Parliament, I will say that to each and to all I will give, with the utmost solemnity, the strongest denial that can be given. I will declare—before this House—that, from the beginning to the end, it is wholly and utterly false. (Great cheering.) I have felt it but respectful to the House to state this. As I said before, I have long been the servant of the Commons and their chief officer, and there is no disgrace when I should feel so heavy as upon the present occasion, to be discredited by this House. (Loud cheers.) With respect to who is the best person to fill the office of Chairman, I am sure that the House will concur with me, and I mean no disparagement to my Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Abercromby) in saying so, that at the present moment, from peculiar circumstances, it will require great experience, and great knowledge of the business of the House, in order to discharge the duties of Chairman. Whether I am elected or not tells to nothing, when compared to this. I have the highest respect for the Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman who has been proposed in opposition to me, and I hope he will believe that I speak with perfect sincerity when I say that no man rates talents higher than I do, and I feel that it is no disparagement to him to say that even he would feel great difficulties in filling the chair of this House. I will now conclude; but before I sit down, perhaps the House will permit me to express a wish—it is the one uppermost in my mind—that whatever may be the determination of the House upon the present occasion, they may form a sound judgment in electing him as their Speaker who will discharge his duties most usefully to the country, most acceptably to the House, and most satisfactory to the public at large. (The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded amidst very loud cheers from both sides of the House.)

Mr. ABERCROMBY then rose and was received with most enthusiastic cheers, From the situation in which the Right Hon. Gentleman stood, and from the low tone in which he spoke, it was almost impossible to catch a single whole sentence of what he stated. We, however, understood the Right Hon. Gentleman to say that he had yielded to the suggestions of his friends, and not by any desire of his own, in standing forward as a candidate for the high office of Speaker of that House. The House was now about to perform its first and one of its most important duties. (Loud cheers.) He had always considered the selection of the individual who was to fill the highest place in that House was one of its most paramount duties. (cheers.) He would say nothing at the present moment with reference to the fitness of the Right Hon. Gentleman or himself to fill that high office, but would leave that point to be decided by the judgment of those who were much more competent judges than himself. (Cheers.) The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, no doubt, as he thought properly and most honourably, had entered into explanations of his conduct with reference to what had taken place not within, but without the walls of that House. It must be known to all present that the contest out of the House had been conducted in a very different manner to that in which it would be carried on in it. (Great cheering.) He would not advert now to what had taken place elsewhere, because, unless he was very much deceived, many days would not pass before a motion would be brought before the House, which would have the effect of deciding the particular question which had been so much the subject of conversation out of doors. (Loud cheers.) Whatever opinion he had entertained upon different subjects, whether right or wrong he would not pretend to say, had been adopted by him because he believed them to be the best. He did not think it necessary to trouble the House further, as he was firmly convinced its decision would be such as would give weight and dignity to itself, and insure all its rights and privileges, and secure the conducting of its business with order and regularity, which was essential to the comfort, honour and confidence of the people—(Cheers.)

Lord STANLEY then rose amidst great cheering and addressed the House as follows—Sir, as I conceive it is not probable that any other questions will be submitted to the consideration of the House other than those that have already been laid before it, I hope I shall not be considered as impertinently intruding myself on the attention of the House, when I confess that I feel anxious to take this opportunity of stating the grounds for the vote which it is my intention to give on the present occasion, (Cheers.) In doing so, I am anxious, in a question which partakes in some degree of personal and political consideration, to state my views without offence to either of the two gentlemen who have been put in nomination, for both of whom I entertain personal respect—(cheers)—and from whom I have received during the existence of the late Government, great and important assistance. (Cheers.) I had the honour to form part of that Government—an honour I shall ever feel in having for four years been a Member of that Administration. I yield to no Member in my attachment to that which has been put forward as the great principle involved in this question—I mean the principle of Reform. I yield to no Member of that or any other Government in my attachment to liberal principles. I will venture to say, I am second to none in the zeal with which I endeavoured to support it. But, in 1833, although I did not express my sentiments on that occasion I conveyed most fully my praises to those which were every where bestowed by every side of the House on the talents, integrity, and impartiality of my Hon. Friend—that no difference of public opinion were sufficient to counterbalance his inestimable services. (Loud cheers.) I was of that opinion then, I am of that opinion now. But when I came down to the House, I must confess I did expect to hear a declaration of the differences of circumstances under which their opinions had changed. (Loud cheers.) I came down with communications from neither one side nor the other, founded on nothing but the public prints, and wherein I was informed that disclosures were to be made that would call on the House as a matter of honour, to do an act of justice to itself in not submitting to an intrigue as the President of their assembly. Now, Sir, what has been done? My Hon. Friend was proposed the Right Hon. Gentleman, and no man entertains a higher respect for talent and consistency than I do, says not one word on the subject; but, that, on the contrary, my Right Hon. Friend (Sir C. M. Sutton) stood as high in the estimation of the country as he ever stood before. But he says that a great public principle is involved here. My Hon. Friend the Member for Newcastle, who followed in the same course explained a little more what that general principle was, which I confess, in my own mind, had been left in doubt. (Hear, hear.) He had declared that no public charges were made on his public conduct, but that, moreover, if public charges had been made elsewhere, that the House of Commons could not take cognizance of them; that if they had been made, the House was not to take advantage of them. The Right Hon. Gentlemen was, he was convinced, from what had fallen from him, not satisfied with his position; he had felt that in that position in which his friends desired to place him, he ought not only to be unconvicted, unsuspected. I agree with him, my Right Hon. Friend has met the charges boldly—he has met them freely—he has met them unanswered—without an intention of their being answered—and I say, then, on these grounds the House of Commons cannot degrade the Right Honourable Gentlemad, from the situation in which he now stands. (Great cheering.) I come then to the public principle which is involved in this question. What is there that this House cannot give the go-by in this as you did on a former occasion? The person whom you select to be your Speaker should, they contend, be known to entertain opinions in conformity with the majority of that House. Is that a new principle? Was not that proposition met by Lord Grey's Administration? The declaration says, that that was not a proposition of public principle, that if this be a great public principle—surely that which we gave the go-by in 1833 was of infinitely greater importance; but I ask the House—I do no question the consistency of those gentlemen who held that opinion in 1833—but I ask whether in following up those opinions in 1833,—, a complete refutation was not given to such a principle? But, Sir, in 1833, they say there was no question upon which there had been a direct appeal to the country. Let the country look to 1831, in which an appeal was agitated, and in which a great principle was involved—I allude to the Corn Bill. was there ever a question on which this principle was brought forward? And what was the first act of that Parliament but to elect a Speaker whom they knew to entertain opinions different from the Administration and the majority of the House? (Hear, hear,) I might inquire of the Right Hon. Gentleman who proposed Mr. Abercromby, in what respect the circumstances of 1833 and 1835 have so far differed, that we should elect a different Speaker? But I have pointed out to him, that in one respect at least the circumstances of the present time are not so strong with regard to the question of the Speaker in the general proposal of the House. Those principles being put to issue, as they were in 1833 what are the different circumstances; I ask again and again, and I know not what those circumstances are except I am to take the doctrine of the Honourable Gentlemen, the seconder of Mr. Abercromby, and that doctrine is, that this is not a test of principle, but a test of the strength of party. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches, which were reiterated by the Opposition.) We are told it is essential to the Crown that no mistake should exist as to the sentiments of the House; that no mistake in 1833 could have been entertained—that no mistake in 1835 could have been entertained, because upon both these occasions the Hon. Gentleman asserted that the Government—wielding the whole power of the Government, in proposing a Speaker, must consent to such a sacrifice as the expediency of the moment required. If it were a great public principle, no expediency, nothing on earth ought to have allowed a Government to have acted so. But the Hon. Gentleman says, circumstances have now materially changed. They are changed in one respect certainly, that we were in office in 1833, and that we are not in office in 1835. (Laughter and cheers.) I really don't mean to say this invidiously. Hon. Gentleman may perhaps not believe me when I say I speak in all sincerity, and I use the words of one of the Hon. Gentleman who proposed Mr. Abercromby. The difference between the cases of 1833 and 1835 has been stated by him to be, that in one case a Speaker was proposed by those who wielded the control of the Government, having a certain majority in their favour, and that in the present instance the majority may be less, and that therefore it is essential we should take this opportunity of signifying to the Crown that we have not confidence in the Administration. (Hear, hear,) Is this the principle? (Hear, hear.) Well then, if it is, I say that an act of grosser injustice—(Great cheering from the Ministerial benches)—an act savouring more of resentment than of justice—never could be perpetrated, than taking a decision of that point upon a question materially affecting the honour and the character of the House itself,—(Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) I say, Sir, if it be the intention to try the strength of parties let that question be manfully brought to issue upon an Address for the removal of the Ministers. (Hear, hear.) But I say do not on the one hand endanger and damage the character. (Cries of No, no and Hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches) —I say do not commit such an injustice—(Loud cries of No, no,)—and I appeal to the honour and the candour of Gentlemen in this House, when I ask them if it be not an injustice—(Hear, hear, and continued cries of No, no,)—to remove a Speaker against whom you have not only admitted that there is no present charge, but whom you have even admitted to be pre-eminently qualified for the situation—if it be not an injustice to remove him for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of parties? (Cheers, and No, no,) But we are told that by the election of a Speaker this day we are to judge of the strength of parties. If the decision of this question is to be taken as an indication of the opinions of the House—if the sentiments of the Speaker should be in accordance with those of the majority of the Members of this House, will the gentlemen who support the Hon. Member for Edinburgh take upon them to declare that his principles are their principles—(Cheers from the Ministerial side)—that by his politics, and that by his public declarations they are prepared to be bound? (Continued cheering.) I know that the Hon. Member for East Surrey (Major Beauclerk) will not venture to make such a statement. I know that he has long been a supporter of the Whig party, and will not be held bound by the opinion of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Abercromby). But if my support should be taken as an indication that I concur in the opinions of either of the Right Hon. Gentlemen, I must say that I widely differ from them both, but especially in the case of the Right Hon. the Member for Edinburgh, I see grounds for refusing him my support. On many questions I am opposed to him. The Right Hon. Gentleman is for shortening the durations of Parliament—if he does not actually advocate triennial Parliaments. He supports, and I am opposed to, vote by ballot. I am against the voluntary principle of supporting the Church although not possessed of so much experience on that subject as the Right Hon. Gentleman. I have thus stated how far I differ from him on these important questions, and therefore I am to be told that by supporting his nominations, to the chair I have adopted all his political views? (Loud cries of No, no, from the Opposition.) Why if that be not the case what becomes of the statement of Hon. Gentlemen that the decision of this question will be the test of political strength, (Cries of No, no, from the Opposition.) One of two alternatives must be adopted—either the decision must be taken as a test of political strength or not. Are the Gentlemen opposite, who support the Right Hon. Gentleman—are they all, I ask, prepared to adopt all his political sentiments? If not, then this decision cannot be regarded as a test of political strength. It would be impertinent of me to mention the name of any gentleman as qualified to discharge with dignity and impartiality the arduous duties of Speaker of this House, but if feelings of delicacy did not prevent me, I could lay before the House a man—who, from his knowledge, setting aside the experience of the Right Hon. Gentleman below me (Sir C. M. Sutton) is preferable to any other with whom I am acquainted, and whose political opinions approached nearest to my own. I would select the Right Hon. Gentleman who represents the town of Cambridge (Mr. Rice). If my vote is to be taken as an indication that my opinions are in accordance with the political opinions of the gentleman whom I support, more accord more with that Right Hon. Gentleman's, than with those of the Right Hon. Member for Edinburgh; but I dissent the doctrine altogether. I neither agree with the political principles of the Right Hon. Gentleman between me (Sir C. M. Sutton) or with those of the Member for Edinburgh, but I stand on the declaration which I made before—a declaration consistent with all my political sentiments and opinions consistent also with all the arguments which have been heard from this side of the House, and not attempted to be refuted, that no case has been made out, which can induce this House to withdraw its support from the Right Hon. Gentleman, who has for so many years filled the chair. In conclusion, I have to report that it is no public grounds, and not from any agreement in political principles, I support the motion of the Noble Lord, the Member for Liverpool.

Mr. ABERCROMBY explained that the charges alluded to rested not upon his assertions, but a report which prevailed out of doors and originated with some other person.—(Cries of Questions," and "Divided.")

Mr FERGUSON said—It is with no inconsiderable degree of diffidence I rise to offer my sentiments on this important occasion, Very early perceiving that there would be a strong opposition and difference of opinion on this question, (though I did not consider it would be so important as it has become)—from a high respect for the impartiality of feeling and judgment, I did certainly communicate to Sir C. M. Sutton that I should vote for him or at least not against him (Question, question) But the character of my present course, is now, however, very different It is not now a question of character, but a great political question. (Hear hear,) On that principle I would have voted against my own brother, if he had been opposed to the principles I conceived advantageous to the public good; but in the situation in which I was placed, I found that the voice of the Reformers throughout the country was loud and decided on the question (Hear hear,) Even my own constituents requested me to support the other Right Hon. Gentleman (M. Abercromby), and appeals came upon me, so fast and forcible, to bring me to vote against Sir C. M. Sutton, that I was placed in a very difficult situation, and there is scarcely a gentleman in the north who does not think I shall vote against that Right Hon. Gentleman. I am sorry to say that Sir C. M. Sutton has placed his honour and character at stake upon this question, (Cries of "No. no," and "Hear hear," I say it in the most friendly manner, that he has placed his character and honour at stake, and as he has left it to me to take my own course I may declare that I believe his character and honour is not at stake (Hear hear) But the question is if I supposed his honour and character were at stake. I would be the last man to vote against him. (Hear hear) After what has been said I have nothing more to add than that I shall so far maintain my promise as not to vote against him.—(Hear and loud cries of "Question."

Sir C. M. SUTTON and Mr. FERGUSSON explained.

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose, and was received with loud cheers. He said he could not trespass upon the time of the House, without explaining the grounds upon which he gave his vote upon the present occasion. Before going into the matter generally, he would say something relative to what had fallen from his Right Hon, Friend, Lord Stanley, If his principles, as laid down by him that day, were carried out, then there was an end at once to the option of the House of Commons as to whom they should place in their chair. According to that doctrine, the House of Commons were bound to re-elect the Right Hon, Gentleman, because he had come down and denied, most firmly, that he had any thing to do with counselling the dissolution of the late House—(Great cheering)—with being guilt less of intriguing for the dismissal of the late Ministry, The House had not met for the purpose of passing a vote of censure upon the Right Hon. Gentleman the late Speaker, but to exercise one of the most important acts they could be called upon to do, viz.: the choosing of a Gentleman to preside over their debates; and it would not, it could not for a moment be supposed that the House would cast dishonour on any one of the candidates, because they did not elect him; (Cheers.) There was a precedent for the election he proposed to the House, In the time of Lord North, Sir Fletcher Norton having done something to displease that Minister. and the Noble Lord having a majority in the House, proposed another Gentleman as Speaker, making some complimentary speech to the effect that he was too old a servant of the House and ought to be relieved from a moment he supposed that the House intended by the vote to cast censure upon Sir F. Norton? Much had been said as to the attendance of the late Speaker at the Privy Council, but it was a well known fact the summoning of the councillors does not rest with the King, but with the Prime Minister for the time. The attendance in question took place when the Duke of Wellington was Prime Minister—(Cheers)—and it was a well known fact that none of the Councillors were summoned but those who were well known to hold opinions in unison with the person who summoned, (Cheers!) His feeling was that the Speaker of the House of Commons had so mixed himself up in the late political world, that he compromised the dignity of the character. (Cheers,) There is no doubt that if the Right Hon, Gentleman had pleaded to be excused, it would have been granted, at the time the Duke of Somerset was appointed Master of the Horse he no longer attended the Privy Council meetings, and when the Earl of Albemarle held a similar situation he also declined attending them, If the Right Hon, Gentleman had signified that such a proceeding would not be becoming in him, if he had intimated the slightest wish that he thought such a proceeding inconsistent with his public character. he would have been at once excused. (Hear.) The number of Privy Councillors is not so small as to require the attendance of every individual—they amount in all to two hundred and upwards, and it therefore cannot be necessary that the Speaker of the House of Commons should appear there against the known opinions—against what would have been the declared opinions of that House of Commons. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") I think it cannot be doubted that the Right Hon. Gentleman would hardly have done that, if we were in the middle of a Session of Parliament; if it was, for instance, during the Easter recess, I fancy he would not have attended four or five Privy Councils, and be prepared to meet Parliament, and ask for their approbation for a provisional Ministry, consisting solely and entirely of the Duke of Wellington, (Loud cheering,) With regard to the charge of degradation that has been made, I fancy the Right Hon. Gentleman cannot view it in such a light, and there is nothing in the question that would make that Gentleman retire from this House with mortified or painful feelings. I think the only point on which the question turns, is with respect to the Right Hon. Gentleman's political bias, As the Hon. Member for Yorkshire observed when proposing him on a former occasion, his political feelings did not remain inert, but got the better of him, and made him do acts which, as the Speaker of this House, he should have avoided, This would be a ground with me, I confess, for having the election of Speaker pure; and it is one of my reasons for not choosing the Right Hon. Gentleman, (Hear, hear,)

It has been urged that Lord Grey's Government approved of the Right Hon. Gentleman on two occasions. With respect to the first of them, it was in the year 1834, when the Right Hon. Gentleman still continued in the office of Speaker, and nothing occurred to render his removal necessary, to the end of the Session of 1832. On the other occasion the Right Hon. Gentleman did retire—he stated to the House that he had acted as Speaker for six Sessions, and he asked its permission to retire. I think, that the Right Hon. Gentleman will admit, that I was not one of the most grudging of those who offered their tribute of approbation and praise to that Right Hon. Gentleman. (Hear, hear.) I bore my testimony to his conduct, during the sitting of Parliament and I believe, that he behaved in the most exemplary manner. If he had any party bais he did not attempt to show it, nor was there that danger to be apprehended from its indulgence then when it was a weak party that might happen now. In 1832, the Right Hon. Gentleman having retired, and having obtained by Act of Parliament his retiring pension, he was elected Speaker the following Session. I know not what the objects or feelings of those who proposed him were, but for my part I felt exceedingly solicitous for the character of the Reformed House of Parliament. There is no doubt, in point of intelligence, in point of honesty, and in point of intergrity it was far superior to any other House that had ever sat, but I did not feel sure that, having a great number of members who had not turned their attention to Parliamentary forms, there might not be some deficiency in those forms, which would become the subject of undeserved obloquy. From these grounds I departed from my views which exactly were, that the Speaker should be the organ and representative of the House. (Hear, hear.) I shall now turn to a question, which, I think, by far the most important namely, how far public principle is involved in our present choice. I think it is necessary to place in the chair a man who is zealous on behalf of the liberties of the people, zealous in behalf of popular prerogatives, to be the organ of this House with the crown, to represent their feelings firmly, zealously, and without fear of offending, or a wish to conciliate those who may have the power of dispensing favours. This is the doctrine of the Reformed House of Commons, which it is especially necessary to vindicate at the present moment. That Parliament which, I shall say, was as loyal towards the Crown as any Parliament that ever existed, was suddenly dissolved. It is the well-known prerogative of the Crown, and the prerogative was asserted; but when the naked sword was drawn, it was necessary to have the shield and buckler of popular privileges (Great cheering,) I know of no right more sacred or less to be infringed than that of this House placing its representative in the Chair. We have all been sent here by persons, not because they like our manners, but because they agree with us in our political sentiments, and because they think that we will reform abuses. (Cheers,) So I say, Let us, let all who wish to see reform of abuses, have a Speaker in this House to aid us in those reforms This was the doctrine in ancient times, when the prerogative was also asserted, as in the time of Charles II; when an attempt was made to force upon the House of Commons a Speaker favourable to the court. The attempt was resisted, and successfully resisted; and I will call the attention of the House for a moment to the sentiments expressed by Sir Herbert Johnstone and Mr. Sergeant Williams upon that occasion, The sentiments of those eminent men were very different from those which I have heard to-day. (Loud cheers) Sir H. Grimstone asked with indignation, "shall we not have the liberty of choosing our own servant to do our own work as we wish it done?" And again, when he called upon "every man to consider the right of the people of England," (Great cheering,) This is what I say on the present occasion, I also say, let every man here consider the rights of the Commons of England. (Great cheering,) We have for our choice man of the character I have mentioned who in addition to his legal and historical knowledge, adds a sound knowledge of the Constitution and the principle of the liberty of the people, (Hear,) Let us give the country an earnest that we mean to see zealously about Reform—that we are not going to deceive the people by mock Reform let us show that, with undoubted loyalty to the Crown, we are determined to maintain the privileges of the Commons, (Tremendous cheering,)

Mr. COBBETT rose amidst loud cries of Question, question. The Hon. Member stated that the last he had heard of his constituents was, an address to his Majesty, thanking him for having dismissed the late Ministers. (Laughter.) He would do nothing which had a tendency to bring them back again. There were a great many reasons why he would not vote for Mr. Abercromby, and one was, that the Right Hon. Gentleman the Member for Edinburgh, for whom personally, he had a great respect, was one of those who clandestinely pushed forward and carried the inhuman Poor Law Bill. (Laughter.)

Lord MORPETH, who had proposed Sir C. Sutton on the occasion of his last election, explained at some length that there was now no inconsistency in his suporting Mr. Abercromby.

Lord DUDLEY STUART, amid loud cries of question, stated his intention to vote for Sir C, Sutton, and expressed his regret at differing on this subject from those with whom he usually acted,

Mr, ROEBUCK said, that he should have been pleased to vote for Mr, Abercromby had the Chair been wholly vacant, but the other candidate being Sir C. Sutton, he must in justice support him—(Cries of "Divid." now prevailed throughout the House, in the midst of which Sir R. Peel said a few words, but not one was heard)

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For Mr, Abercromby	316
For Sir B, M, Sutton	308

The question was then put and carried, that Mr. Abercromby be elected Speaker. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers. These were heard without the House and were responded to by the assembled multitude.

On our return to the gallery we found,

Sir R. PEEL on his legs, who stated amid much confusion, that after what had taken place, he felt bound to defer the expression of the opinion of the House on that occasion, and we understood the Right Hon. Baronet to add, that it only remained for him to congratulate the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Abercromby) on his election to the Chair.

Mr. HUME asked what course the Right Hon. Baronet intended to pursue with respect to the proceedings of the House for the next few days?

Sir R. PEEL said, that the house would sit each day, in order that there might be sworn in a sufficient number of Members to admit of his Majesty's speech being received on Tuesday next,

The House adjourned, at half-past six o'clock.

THE STANDARD,—FEB. 28.

A vacancy has occured in the representation of the north division of Nottinghamshire, by the removal of Lord Lumley to the House of Lords, occasioned by the death of his father the Earl of Scarborough. There is no doubt that if a Conservative were to come forward, he would succeed. Why is not Lord C. Clinton or Mr. Rolleston in the field?

We take this opportunity of stating that Earl Fitzwilliam is fast recovering from his accident, since which he has not had a single unfavourable symptom. There is no longer any ground for apprehending danger, although it may be some time before his lordship can have the use of his foot again. Lord Milton took his seat in parliament on Tuesday.—*Northampton Mercury.*

THE SPEAKER'S GOWN.—Most persons expected that when Mr. Abercromby went up at the head of the Commons to hear the King's Speech, on Tuesday, he would have approached the Sovereign in a costume entirely new, and that the rustling of the maiden silk would have marked the maiden Speaker. Great was the surprise of many at such not being the case, and on beholding the Speaker's gown to be evidently the worse for wear. By some the circumstance was attributed to Whig economy, by others to a strike among the robe-makers. But neither these nor of any of the other conjecture was the right one. The fact we understand to be this, that the Hon. Wm. Adam, the late Chief Commissioner of the Scotch Jury Court, himself one of the oldest Whigs, and known in former times as at once the friend and antagonist of Mr. Fox, on hearing of Mr. Abercromby's election, immediately sent his own official gown, requesting as a favour that he would wear it as Speaker, on the sole condition of its being at last returned to Mr. Adam's family, to be handed down as an heir-loom.—*Morning Herald.*

THE KING'S ANSWER TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ADDRESS.

The Speaker of the House of Commons—with an attendance, by describing which, we will not violate the respect due to the document before us—at half past two presented the House of Commons Address to the King.

The following is his Majesty's most gracious answer:—

"I thank you sincerely for the assurances which you have given me, in this loyal and dutiful Address, of your disposition to co operate with me in the improvement, with a view to the maintenance of our institutions in Church and State.

"I learn with regret that you do not concur with me as to the policy of the appeal which I have recently made to the sense of my people.

"I never have exercised, and I never will exercise, any of the prerogatives which I hold, excepting for the single purpose of promoting the great end for which they are entrusted to me—the public good; and I confidently trust that no measure, conducive to the general interests, will be endangered or interrupted in its progress by the opportunity which I have afforded to my faithful and loyal subjects, of expressing their opinions through the choice of their representatives in Parliament."

It is impossible not to admire the firmness, good sense, and good temper of this speech—alas! that it should be thrown away upon such persons as we saw moving towards St. James's Palace in cabs and hackney coaches, to represent the majesty of a British House of Parliament. The tail—the miserable tail—supplied nearly the whole of Mr. Abercromby's accompaniment.

The conversation in the House of Lords last night,—where so little difference of opinion appeared, the longest conversation can scarcely be called debate,—was extremely satisfactory. The government of the West India colonies was the subject of discourse; and the measures already taken by Lord Aberdeen, as well as his plan for the future management of those colonies, received the full approbation of all the noblemen who spoke, including the late Governor of Jamaica and the late Chancellor. So far, therefore, it may be presumed that the legitimate consequences of the Reform Bill are fairly followed up by Sir Robert Peel's administration. Nothing could be more complete, or more gentlemanlike than the Earl of Aberdeen's reply to a personal attack made upon him in the other house by Lord Howick. We must refer to the speech of the noble earl for this reply; and we can assure our readers that whether they admire eloquence, or the example of a mild and generous temper, it will gratify them. Things so handsome rarely occur to the readers of our parliamentary debates.

It is scarcely possible to over-rate the inherent importance of a prudent management of West India affairs, in the present crisis of the negro population. But if any thing can add to the interest of last night's conversation, it is the reflection, that that conversation affords the first development of the practical policy of Sir R. Peel's administration upon any scale of considerable extent. This policy has however, as our readers have seen, obtained the entire approbation of its most jealous critics. What fair reason is there, then, to doubt that, as the practical arrangements of each department of government come to be developed, one after the other, all will be found equally deserving of applause. Perhaps no question has been offered to the legislature upon which stronger opinions have been held, than this question of the Abolition Bill. For ourselves we may say, after Lord Aberdeen, that, from the hour in which we have presumed first to address the public, all our feelings have been opposed to negro slavery; but we never disguised the utmost alarm from the general tendency of the abolition bill. The law has, however, passed; and it has become the duty of all good citizens in this, as in every other case of legal change, to aid its successful operation, if they can aid it no other way, with their hopes. Such, we doubt not, has been the feeling of the opponents of the measure; and in harmony with this feeling has certainly been the conduct of the present ministers, as confessed by Lords Mulgrave and Brougham.

Now—we put the question again—what reason is there to doubt that they will act the same ingenuous part by any other measure which, at any time, the legislature may have adopted in opposition to their opinions? With this question we may leave the subject for the present.

Lord John Russell threatens Sir Robert Peel with an interrogatory respecting a dissolution of parliament, a report of which his lordship asserts to be in circulation. If such a report has been in circulation—(after the Exeter controversy, we have no hesitation in using the "if,")—if Lord J. Russell's statement be correct, we must be most strangely ignorant of what is passing around us; for we assert, with perfect sincerity, that we have never heard such a report. The *Morning Chronicle*, indeed, a few days ago, hinted that something of the kind was intended; but notwithstanding the laudable exertions of our contemporary to give popular currency to the notion, it never, that we are aware of, extended to the stature of a rumour. It is for Sir R. Peel to judge whether this kind of factitious misrepresentation of the public belief, affords a sufficient pretext or calling upon a minister to bind by engagements or explanations one way or the other, the exercise of the prerogative of the crown. Our own opinion is, that the precedent would be a bad one; but this is merely the opinion of the *Standard*; we think, however, we can support it by solid reasons. If any lord or gentleman in parliament can, upon pretending a rumour, which does not exist, or which has no credit except in one of his own party newspapers, claim the right to catechise the King's ministers as to the manner in which they will advise their Sovereign in any imaginary contingency, there must be an end of regular government. See how this would work in the very case. A dissolution of parliament would be absolutely necessary to Lord John Russell's party, should they succeed in driving the present ministers from office; but as some unpopularity would necessarily attach to those who should advise the dissolution of a parliament not three months old—a dissolution of parliament by a Whig Cabinet would only make their condition so much the worse. Lord J. Russell's object, therefore is, of course, to gain he benefit of the dissolution for the Whigs, and leave the obloquy of it to the Conservatives. With this view he fabricates or finds out in some obscure corner, this rumour that a dissolution is intended, and thus puts his question to Sir Robert Peel—"Do you mean to dissolve parliament?" "Sir Robert answers, generally no." "Not upon any contingency?" repeats Lord John; "or, if upon any contingency, what is the state of affairs that will drive you to a dissolution?" It is not difficult to see what would be the fate of a minister caught in this cunning little trap.

Our own opinion—still, however, our private opinion only—is that, except under extreme necessity, such as a stopping of the Supplies, or a refusal of the Mutiny Act would produce, Sir R. Peel will not have recourse to a dissolution—and should he then dissolve the parliament, and we do not know he would even dissolve it, the dissolution would be virtually the act of the Whigs and Radicals.

That the Whig-Radical party must dissolve the parliament, should they succeed in displacing the present ministers, cannot be doubted by any reasonable being who looks at their paltry and yet decreasing majorities, and reads the speeches of the last week's debates. The feeling of the King, and of the vast majority of the House of Lords in favour of the present ministers, is a secret from no one. Equally notorious is the attachment to Conservative principles of the Church, the aristocracy of commerce, and the aristocracy of the land—the learned professions, and with rare exceptions all the educated classes, and all the gentry throughout the empire. These all look upon the majority of the House of Lords, and the ministerial minority, we suppose we must call it for the present, as their real representatives in the legislature. Suppose, then, the Whig-Radicals choose to come in collision with the King and the House of Lords, so supported, is it by precarious majorities of ten and seven, growing

"Fine by degrees, and beautifully less,"

they could to justify such a perilous schism in the Sovereignty? No, no; before faction can dare to browbeat the House of Lords, they must show more power in their own house than they are like to do with divisions of three hundred and six, and three hundred and two against them; even could they hope that the mere threat of such collision would not turn the majority altogether to the other side. A Whig-Radical administration must magnify its majorities of seven and ten to majorities of seventies and hundreds, before it could dare grapple with the House of Lords. The first step of a Whig-Radical administration, therefore, must be a dissolution—a desperate step no doubt, but the only step that, in the supposed position, would offer any chance of safety to the party; and we know that when the position lies between the raging fire and the deep sea, men will seek a refuge even in the fathomless abyss.

It is full consciousness of the truth of what we have been saying, that has suggested, we doubt not, Lord J. Russell's cunning question. He has taken in this, as in other matters, his lesson from the policy of the "Tail." The respectable constituents of sixty respectable Irish members have always doubted this plan of gratuitously surmising a justification for whatever mischief they meditated. There never was a rebellion or a massacre in Ireland that was not preluded by rumours of intolerable injury threatened to the poor innocents about to engage in it. This is just Lord J. Russell's policy with respect to the rumoured dissolution. But we doubt not that Sir Robert Peel will give the noble lord an answer as sufficient, and as little satisfactory to his lordship as that lately administered to him by the Bishop of Exeter.

THE TIMES.—MARCH 2.

Some of our contemporaries appear to regard the late majorities against the King's ministers as decisive of the necessity of their resignation. We are by no means so sure of that. There is, in the first place, nothing unconstitutional, and as little illegal in a minister's continuing to hold the government confided to him by his Majesty, even against the expressed desire of the House of Commons that he should resign his office. Far less can a charge of unconstitutional proceeding be brought against a minister before the house has come to any vote indicative of such a desire. In the case of Mr. Pitt, however, it was an admitted doctrine, that some specific offence or misconduct ought to be alleged against an administration, to justify a vote of want of confidence, as it obviously must, to give any constitutional or moral validity to a direct vote of censure. Mr. Pitt had to encounter a far more decided majority, varying from thirty to twenty votes, in a much less numerous house, and with a much thinner attendance, during a period moreover of above three months, and after perhaps a dozen divisions. Yet the prudent as well as resolute minister never thought of resigning, nor did he dissolve parliament until after he had put the opposition so flagrantly in the wrong, that the country anticipated the wishes of the minister, and returned a majority in his favour, which crushed for years all the hopes of the adverse factions. Mr. Pitt, too, had, like the present ministry, to struggle against a coalition; but it was a coalition of which the elements were more stable and enduring than those which go to the formation of the present (hardly to be called) majority, because that of Mr. Fox and Lord North had repaired to put it in motion nothing but a reconciliation of persons; there were no fundamental principles of government or policy to be in that case on either side surrendered; or in the wear and tear of the coalesced parties to run the chance of any fatal collision; whereas in the confederacy which assails the existing government, each section of the alliance is perpetually pulling or pushing against its nominal associates, and when the moment of victory arrives—that is, the resignation or dismissal of the Conservative government—the Whig-Radical Repealers will inevitably prove to all the world the fragile nature of their momentary league; and the greater facility of making arrangements for the success of a single object, such as the overthrow of an administration, than for that permanent system of intricate and varied measures by which a government requires to be carried on, will soon be sufficiently apparent.

We suspect that the confidence of the opposition received on Saturday something like a check, from the temperate, dignified, and judicious reply delivered by his Majesty to the amended (?) address of the Houses of Commons.

The most extensive reforms (we are far from saying too extensive) that have been during these four years proposed by the leaders of the Whig ministry have always had for their best recommendation that they were calculated to *maintain* our institutions by improving them. From Lord Grey downwards such has been invariably the language of our reforming Whig statesmen, and it has truth and wisdom for its foundations. His Majesty, therefore, in adopting the same view of the legitimate purpose of all constitutional reform, has frustrated every hope to which the late majority against ministers might have given birth, that any misunderstanding could be so easily created between the advisers of the crown and the parties to the present coalition.

His Majesty regrets that the majority of the House of Commons do not concur with him as to the policy of the late appeal to the sense of his people. But we think it might have been a subject of sincere though perhaps not ostensible rejoicing to his Majesty, that the class of members of parliament to which his ministers belong have had their numbers more than doubled by the late appeal to the elections.

It is quite obvious that a difference of opinion however solemnly recorded, between an opposition composing the majority of the House of Commons, and the advisers of the crown, upon an isolated point like that of the dissolution of a former parliament can never, in common sense, be made the groundwork of an effectual attack by the same opposition upon the future existence of the ministry. To dissolve the parliament is to afford the constituency an occasion for the revisal of their former choice of representatives; and if any considerable change of representatives be the

consequence, if amounts to a fair apology for the motives of ministers; if not entirely so of their information, in resorting to such an expedient; and to return to an old subject of discussion, the number of individuals in the present House of Commons, agreeing with the Conservative ministers in general policy, exceeds that of any one of the three parties now for a transient object combined in a league against them by nearly two to one. The whole tone of the answer, however, is so kindly and so cordial, that it is impossible for any but the most desperate and sinister minded of the opposition to be otherwise than induced by it to meditate upon the temper of the respective parties with whom they have to deal, and to watch the movements into which a thick and thin support of one of those parties may betray them.

As for another dissolution in the actual state of things it is a pure chimera. After a few days there will be no need for any such strong measure of self-defence. We should be among the first to recommend the most fearless use of the powers granted by the constitution, were it really necessary to hold the constitution together; but we shall be deceived and disappointed if such an emergency should grow out of present circumstances. It may be convenient for Lord John Russell to assume the existence of such rumours as a basis or pretext for insidious interrogatories to a minister, but Sir Robert Peel is not likely to be taken off his guard. He must not, by an inconsiderate pledge, tie up his own hands and the lawful authority of his Sovereign while those of the opposition are free. When Mr. Pitt, in January, 1784, was called upon by an insolent and selfish party to give them some satisfactory assurance that he would not dissolve the parliament, the right hon. gentleman positively refused to comply. He declared "that he would never compromise the Royal authority, nor bargain it away in the House of Commons."

Our opinion still is that the good sense of Englishmen wants but time for consideration to come round to truth, and to see even the most equivocal objects on their right colours, yet here there is nothing equivocal. It is government—it is order or irremediable anarchy.

When the organs of faction insist on the impossibility of the Conservative ministers carrying on the government in the full spirit of measures which at their origin they opposed, we beg them to look at Lord Aberdeen's conduct relating to the slave question, and the policy of the late Cabinet towards the West Indies, and then ask themselves what difficulty there is in presuming that the whole system of the public service will be maintained on similar principle.

MORNING HERALD,—MARCH 2.

The Speech of his Majesty in answer to the Address of the House of Commons, is a calm and dignified expression of the King's sentiments in vindication of the exercise of his royal prerogative in appealing to the people upon the formation of a new ministry. The King says—"I never have exercised, and I never will exercise, many of the prerogatives which I hold, excepting for the purpose of promoting the great, end for which they are entrusted to me—the public good; and I confidently trust that no measure conducive to the general interests will be endangered or interrupted in its progress by the opportunity which I have afforded my loyal subjects of expressing their opinions through the choice of their representatives in parliament."—What language could the sovereign use more in accordance with the spirit and principles of the British constitution? The King admits that all his prerogatives are entrusted to him for the public good, which is, in fact, an admission of that great principle which the ablest writers on constitutional law have laboured to prove, that "all government is intended for the benefit of the governed."

It appears to us, indeed, a strange and novel proceeding for the representatives of the people to complain of an appeal has proved that the people more especially when the result of that appeal has proved that the people were dissatisfied with a great number of their representatives, whom they accordingly rejected upon this last appeal. The persons who have lost seats in the legislature by the dissolution may think they have reason to complain; but if their constituents did not think they had cause to complain of them, they would not have dismissed them. For our own part we cannot regret the untimely fate which that House of Commons and with that made itself disgracefully memorable by replacing the malt tax, at the command of the minister of the crown, within three days after abolishing it. We cannot regret the extinction of that parliament which received Lord Althorp's "boon to the female population," with cheers, and worse than wasted the greater part of the last session in preparing for the backs of the English poor the Malthusian scourge of the poor law—the parliament that voted for the continuance of the assessed taxes, until the voice of the indignant country forced the ministry to surrender the house-tax—that voted against the abolition of the barbarous practice of military flogging, and the equally barbarous and cruel practice of impressing seamen—that voted for long parliaments just as a party in the present house complain of having been sent to their constituents before the seven years were run out—the parliament that treated all laudable and humane attempts to introduce habits of temperance among the people, and thereby stay the progress of misery and crime with laughter and contempt. No, we cannot regret the dissolution; nor can we see that the progress of real reform was at all interrupted by depriving it of an existence that must have been a source of lamentation and misery to itself from the moment that it lost its incomparable Althorp—from the moment that accomplished financier—whom shepherds and their dogs will long regret ceased to spread the wings of congenial dulness over the legislature who were but too happy in following him to care much whether he danced them backwards, and whether his course was a reform minuet or an anti-reform gallopade. As to the interruption of any public business, the dissolution caused one, because it took place when parliament was not assembled, and at a time when it is not in the habit of assembling. So much for this poetic fiction!

THE STANDARD,—MARCH 2.

We pretend to no great skill in affairs of dress or ceremony; nor, in general, do we think such matters of moment. We cannot be ignorant, however, that in this department of conduct, in every thing else which men do license, has its limits; and an improper dress, maliciously assumed or a trifling ceremony, maliciously omitted, will often afford as unequivocal a test of a perverse feeling, as any graver departure from propriety.

Now, though like Capt. Cluttterbuck's commander, no martinets of tailors, like that loyal veteran we think that when the Sovereign of these kingdoms receives his subjects, whether military or civil, each gentleman is bound to honour the Monarch by displaying at least *an inch of clean linen*.

Cordially, therefore, do we participate in the disgust, not unmixed with indignation, excited by the insult offered to the King on Saturday by the rabble uniform in which the companions of Mr. Abercromby went up with their Address—dirty boots, dirty outside coats, foul linen, unshaven faces, and unwashen hands.

Our readers are aware that the received practice on such occasions enjoins court costume, which, if it have no other advantage, at least gives a kind of assurance against every day dirt and street mud. Why was this practice departed from on Saturday? The forms of law are the evidences of law, so the ceremonies of state are the evidences of the distinction of rank, and he who withholds any recognised ceremonial due is just as guilty of impertinent usurpation as one who should demand more than custom warrants. The impertinent usurpation in this case is not without a meeting.

"Roland the just, with ribbons in his shoes."

was the type of French Jacobinism—the dirty procession of Saturday, without shoes or ribbons, is the type of English, or rather Irish *ultra-Jacobinism*.

What possible excuse, and therefore we may ask, what other possible explanation can be given, of such a rude intrusion by men who had 24 hours to prepare for such a visit? An excuse has been, indeed, suggested for "the tail," who constituted much the greater part of the procession, that they are ignorant of forms, and that, like the Gascon on the Point Neuf, each went in his best and warmest suit, because he went in his whole wardrobe; but wilful ignorance is no excuse, and if men have not clothes fit to appear in, they may dispense with going to court.

Besides, there were some there, though not of the set who know court forms and have court dresses, whose conduct is an index to the *animus* of the whole party—Mr. Ex-Under Secretary Stanley, for example, who exhibited himself in an ostentatious state of undress.

There has been a great deal of debate among the Whigs as to the tactics to be pursued in the Committee of Supply. They will find Sir Robert Peel prepared for them on all points.

His Majesty's reply to the Address of the Commons, which we had the pleasure to lay before our readers on Saturday, presents, in a few well-chosen and courteous words, a complete answer to all that has been said against the late dissolution. That step was "an appeal to the people, calling upon them to express their opinions through the free choice of their representatives in parliament." Such an appeal, surely could not have the effect of "endangering or interrupting the progress of measures conducive to the general interests," and desired by the people themselves. Had any measure conducive to the general interests been in progress when the parliament was dissolved, there might have been some pretext for the complaint of interruption. No such measure, however, was in progress. The parliament was not even sitting, and if we may trust the assurance of the late Chancellor, that less was to be done this year than in the last, when in fact nothing was done, save the carrying of the questionable Poor Law Bill, and the generally unimportant Central Court Bill, scarcely any measure of considerable moment was in contemplation. Instead of being interrupted, therefore, the detail of useful reform has been accelerated by the late change in the administration, and the dissolution of parliament connected with the change. To say that measures conducive to the general interests have been endangered, by the appeal to the people, is a much more grave accusation of the people themselves than of the ministers who advised the appeal.

We believe that there is no man who can divest himself of party feeling to the extent of forming a clear judgment, that will not thoroughly concur in the conclusion, that the cause of safe and beneficial reform has been considerably advanced by the transmission of the functions of government, from the hands of those who lately exercised these functions, to the hands of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues. On the one side, we have an united and independent administration substituted for a Cabinet broken into fractions, fluctuating as to its constituents from day to day, and absolutely dependent for its existence on a "pressure from without," constantly controlling, and almost as constantly thwarting all its measures. On the other side, we have a complete extinction of those jealousies and fears which would naturally prompt a resistance to Lord Melbourne's measures by all the rank, property, and intelligence of the country. This, as respects reform, happy change in the posture of public affairs, is at once illustrated and proved in the Speech from the throne in the several speeches of Sir R. Peel, and in his Majesty's late answer to the Address. Could a Cabinet so divided as was that of Lord Melbourne, by any possibility, lay before the country as frank, as full, and as satisfactory an exposition of its plan of government as has been presented to the people by Sir Robert Peel? We know that it could not. We know that, for example, every clause of the King's Speech would have been an occasion of division—would have been necessarily compromized and qualified into absolute no-meaning—and that the utmost Melbourne Cabinet could offer would be a general undefined pledge of reform, couched in some phrase of fraudulent "claptrap." Could a Cabinet, again, like that of last October, dependent as that was upon alien and hostile factions venture to alleviate the fears of revolution, disturbing the minds of all good men, by declaring the lengths to which it *would not go*? Most certainly not. The dearest object of its external allies and relentless tyrants was to prove their tyranny by compelling the wretched ministers to swallow every pledge which they should be indiscreet enough to give. They were as unable, from their miserable state of dependence, to promise what they would not do, as from their disorganisation and division they were unable to agree upon a course of policy to be adopted.

We write within the easy recollection of all the circumstances to which we allude; and we can confirm the testimony of memory by asking why, if the late Cabinet was an united Cabinet, and an independent Cabinet, it never could venture to give to the people any thing like that distinct and definite disclosure of its intended policy given again and again by Sir R. Peel, since his accession to power? Why, during their tenure of office, could they tell no more than was told by Lord Brougham, when he said that the reforms of 1835 were to be less than the special nothings of 1834? Why, even now when driven into closer union with colleagues, and raised by loss of office to the unplaced independence of their late allies, have the Whig ministers of October not dared to substitute a specific programme of their plan of government and reform, for Lord Sandon's full and minute reply to the King's speech? Because they cannot—because they are divided amongst themselves—can, therefore, agree upon no such programme—because they are dependent upon external factions whose wish must be their law, and whose caprice they cannot anticipate.

This is the difference between the several administrations of Sir R. Peel and Lord Melbourne. Sir R. Peel can and will tell the people, both what he *means* to do, and what he *means not* to do; the reserve in this case, as in all others, giving the best possible security for the positive engagement. On the other hand, the party now in opposition, up to the moment in which we are writing, have not been able to tell what are their intentions. We might pause here, and ask which government is most becoming for a free people—the government which gives the people in opportunity of considering, without which the people can have no opportunity of deliberately influencing, the measures to be proposed to the legislature, or that government which keeps the people wholly in the dark, whether voluntarily or because it is itself in darkness? We believe that every rational man will pronounce in favour of the former. Our present purpose is, however, merely to examine the subject with relation to the prospect of safe and useful reform; and narrowing the question to this single point, we ask which government is most likely to carry such reforms into speedy and effectual operation—the government which can afford, from its position, to lay before the people its plan of reform, arranged, methodised, digested, harmonised, and defined, or that, which, from the necessity of its state, is obliged to declare in Scotland that it will do nothing for a year, and in England that it will do every thing required of it at sight? Which government, we put the question again, is most likely to accelerate the progress of safe and useful reform? Which to retard? All must answer in favour of the first.

It is not then, in giving additional strength to the present administration, that the late dissolution can be construed, as either interrupting or endangering measures conducive to the general interests. There is not an honest man in England capable of reflecting, rationally, who will not say that every reform, short of revolution, has been promoted by the change in the administration, and the change in the parliament—who will not say, with Lord Brougham and Lord Grey, that without letting loose revolution—without setting the machinery of government on fire—the progress of innovation could not but for them be carried on during the present year.

It were, however, to present an inadequate view of the reforming tendency of the late change in the government, and the dissolution that followed that change, should we pause here. There can be no question whatever, that if personal or party interests had been consulted, the dismissal of Lord Melbourne, and the dissolution, would have been postponed to a much later period than the times when they were respectively carried into effect. Had the attempt been permitted to carry on the government by the Cabinet of October, up to the present time, we know from the progressive hatred gathering about the administration of the Duke of Coldstreamfields, what would be the present condition of that cabinet. We believe there was not a Conservative in the country that did not, on party grounds, regret the premature dismissal of the Whigs; and could we suppose what we know to be untrue, that Sir R. Peel, or the Duke of Wellington, had recommended the change of November, we would call them the most bungling partisans that ever engaged in political intrigue. It was, however, because the King received no party advice, because his Majesty entertained no party feeling, that he dismissed his late ministers before they had filled the cup of their utter unpopularity. Had his object been to establish a Cabinet like that of Sir R. Peel, beyond any possibility of overthrow, he would, undoubtedly, have given the late men a longer tenure of office. Had he wished to render the substance of reform as odious as the name was becoming to his people, there can be as little doubt a few more month's experience of an O'Connell government, under the name of reform, would have fully accomplished that design.

There is a every reason, however, to believe that the King is as sincerely attached to the interests of real reform, at this moment, as he was four years ago; and were his feeling different, his Majesty would be amongst the last to procure the condemnation of that principle at the price of sacrificing the best interests of his people. He dismissed his ministers in November, because, they were ruining, in a great measure, the hatred and contempt of his people: but certainly not for the advantage of the Conservative party, whose task was rendered much more difficult and precarious by the early dismissal. In thus dismissing his ministers, however, his Majesty saved reform from incurring a load of unpopularity fast gathering about it, and that, if permitted to increase materially, would have postponed, indefinitely, all opportunity for useful improvement. "In not reformation," says Mr. Burke, "in what men, more zealous than considerate, call 'making clear work,' the whole is generally so crude, so harsh, so indigested, mixed with so much imprudence, and so much injustice, so contrary to the whole course of human nature and human institutions, that the very people who are most eager for it, are amongst the first to grow disgusted at what they have done. Then some part of the abdicated grievance is recalled from its exile, in order to become a corrective of the correction. Then the abuse assumes all the credit and popularity of a reform. The very idea of purity and disinterestedness in politics falls into disrepute, and is considered as a vision of hot and inexperienced men; and thus disorders become incurable, not by the virulence of their own quality, but by the inapt and violent nature of the remedies."

The King, then, did not consult the interests of party by dismissing Lord Melbourne; still less did he promote an anti-reform policy by that dismissal. On the other hand, he threw difficulties in the way of the Conservative party, and saved the principle of reform by the bold and patriotic step.

We now come to the dissolution—a measure, we believe, as little approved of by Conservatives who look no further than party interests, as the change to November. Had Sir Robert Peel, however, continued the parliament of 1802, one of two things must have occurred. The House of Commons would have supported him in the same capricious way in which it kept alive the Grey and Melbourne ministry; or, on the other hand, it would have presented that unreasoning, headstrong, factious opposition which the remnant of the Whig party are now endeavouring to organise. If the late House of Commons had supported Sir R. Peel, as it supported his predecessors (no improbable hypothesis), the Whig party must have been utterly extinguished. Sir Robert would have done something—the Whigs were pledged not to do any thing for a year, as far they could be pledged; Sir Robert, the pretended anti-Reformer, would have changed places with the hollow professors of Reform, but though his own talk would have been comparatively light, the minister must, in the case supposed, have perpetuated the disgrace of the late odious and unpopular House of Commons, and drawn disgrace upon the institution of parliament itself. By appealing to the people, however, he has given the opportunity of electing a House of Commons which does not threaten to be either odious or unpopular—a House of Commons, it may be, nearly equally divided, but divided upon points which the frank ingenuousness of one moiety will compel the other half to put into an intelligible issue, and upon which, therefore, the people will be able to exercise an enlightened judgment; these points relating generally to reforms; and we need not tell any one acquainted with British history, that to keep reforms steadily before the public eye, is not merely to promote but to ensure their adoption, if without danger they can be adopted.

So much for one hypothesis. Now, on the other side, we are to suppose that the late parliament, unresolved, had presented that factious opposition, of which we have seen the commencement in the present—that Mr had thrust into the chair a gross and underserving pensioner, a man of whose abilities, as prolocutor, it had, and could have had, no experience, to the exclusion of the best Speaker that ever occupied that station; or if it had not given this proof, had given some analogous of hostility to the King's government. We are to suppose that it had replied to the royal promise of reform by vague insinuations—that the measures of the crown were directed to impede and endanger all useful reforms. We are to suppose that threats of addresses against the administration—of stopping the supplies—and of refusing the Mutiny Act, had been muttered;—can there be a doubt, that upon a dissolution following such a declaration of reform, as has been given in the King's Speech, so received as that declaration has been received, the elections would have presented, aye, one hundred changes in favour of the Conservative candidates, in addition to the hundred which, we are happy to say, have taken place? But, then, a collision would have occurred between a great majority of the House of commons (a majority, probably, exceeding the late majority by hundreds) on the one side, and the monarchy itself upon the other; a thing to be avoided at every possible hazard short of the safety of the country; and which Sir R. Peel has effectually obviated by the dissolution, though at the cost to himself of fighting an equal battle, when, allowing a little longer term to the late House of Commons, he could have been sure of fighting the battle of the monarchy with an advantage of two to one. The late dissolution, too, has saved the country at no cost except to the convenience and comfort of the ministers. It certainly would be a fatal precedent to set, should Sir R. Peel give way before majorities of sevens or tens, on twenties or thirties; because it would be a virtual waiver of the prerogative of the Crown in favour of a House of Commons, however constituted—in favour of a House of Commons containing sixty representatives of the rotten boroughs of Derrynane, and Maynooth—sixty persons sent to the House of Commons by an influence as little rational and (would that that were all) as little connected with any promise of good government, as the neighing of the horse of the son of Hystaspes. The evil precedent, however, the suspension of reform, and the other negative mischiefs of a weak government constitute, thanks to the dissolution and elections, all the mischiefs of a weak government, constitute, (to the Whigs make the most of the admission) that could result from Sir R. Peel's retirement to-morrow. This the Premier has purchased at the expense of his party interests, and his personal convenience, by the dissolution. The Whigs, if in power to-morrow, could do no positive mischief with the present House of Commons, because with it, in fact, they could do nothing positive.

So much for the general policy of the dissolution which we have been compelled to consider in connexion with the change of ministers. Now (till referring to reform) one word as to the competitors for power. We are told that Sir R. Peel is not a Reformer. A Reformer by the letter of the Reform Bill of 1832, he certainly was not, but a Reformer by the letter of that bill no man *is*. The bill has passed more than two years ago; it is not to pass again; it is not an annual bill, like the Mutiny Act; Doubtless, if it were

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to be passed in 1835, Sir Robert Peel would no be the fitting minister to introduce it. That bill however, can never again become the subjec of contr versy; and in all other departments o reform, Sir Robert Peel is, as since his firs entrance into parliament he has been, an active and forward leader. While his own splendi speech, recounting the instances in which he ha aided the reforms of the late government, still rings in the public ear, we shall not venture upon the same topics. But let us answer to one objection. It is asked, why did not Sir Robert declare himself a Reformer before his accession to the ministry? We answer, for the same reason that he has not, in terms, declared himself a Reformer since—because he would not descend to the fraudulent slang of such low vulgar generality. To have professed reform out of office would justly have excited the suspicion that he was embarking in a rival trade to the pedlars in that quack commodity; to have professed reform since he came in office, in words only, would have been to imitate his predecessors, and to hold out a threat that, like theirs, his promises would end in words. Out of office, however, he has been a practical reformer, and a practical reformer in office he will be.

When we speak of Sir Robert, we speak of his colleagues; the entire union of the Cabinet is, as we have seen, proved by the unexampled frankness, fullness, and precision, with which they can address the people as with an individual voice. We almost think, too, that in speaking of Sir R. Peel's probable career, we describe the course that will be pursued by his noble ally in the late great struggle. In fact, we do not know that a point of difference has arisen between Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley within the last two years, excepting in the case of Sir William Smith—an individual case in which, as is generally known, Lord Stanley was imposed upon by misinformation. And yet we are told of the inconsistency of Lord Stanley's support of Sir R. Peel's government—told by the very men whose misconduct drove Lord Stanley from office—by the very men who confess irreconcileable differences as to the future and the present, while they are boasting their union, for the instant, though they would treat all by-gone diversities of opinion as presenting an insuperable bar to co-operation.

We have glanced at the competitors for power, on one side; how can we deal with the besiegers of office on the other? Their name is, "Legion," and it is quite impossible to reduce the heterogeneous compound to any limited number of classes. We must, therefore, combine them into their principle. This principle has been avowed with impudent candour by Mr. Hume. It is to displace the present ministers without reference to what shall follow—to displace a Cabinet pledged in terms to useful and extensive reforms—no less strongly pledged to these reforms by the character and conduct of its principal members, in favour of an administration too much divided, too decrepid. And all weak, to do any thing in the name of reform, this the opposition end, for the public good. It and, as well said that the true definition of fac- has as the sacrifice of public interests to the interests of persons and of parties. We have seen how Sir R. Peel has acted in this regard. He has sacrificed every personal and party interest to the general welfare. We see, on the other hand, the opposition abandoning every consideration of the public good for the sake of restoring themselves to place. We say this deliberately; for no party that had a more creditable object than place, would dare to inscribe upon their ensigns, as they have done, the barefaced motto, *Turn out our rivals to make room for us.* The people can decide which party deserves the name of faction.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl Nelson, Duke of Bronti, which took place on Saturday, Feb. 28, at his lordship's residence in Portman-square. His lordship was in the 78th year of his age. By his death a valuable stall in Canterbury Cathedral becomes vacant.

By the death of the Earl of Scarborough a stall in York Cathedral, and the Rectory of Wintringham, in the country of Durham, are vacant.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Saturday, for Strathfieldsaye. His Grace returns to town on Wednesday. The Duke with Lord Rosslyn, and Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, dined with the Marquis of Salisbury, in Grafton-street, on Friday evening.

The Duke of Wellington, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will give a grand banquet on Thursday next, at Apsley House, to the Foreign Ministers, in honour of her Majesty's birth-day Official dinners to commemorate the day will also given by Sir Robert Peel, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of Aberdeen, as Secretary of state for the Colonial Department.

Earl de Grey, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave a grand dinner on Friday evening, in St. James's-square, to Count Pozzo di Borgo, Count and Countess Ludolf, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Countess Sebastiani, the Danish Minister and Baroness de Blome, Baron Bulow, Baroness d'Ompteda, Sir Charles Bagot, &c.

Lord Brougham entertained the leading Members of Opposition of both Houses of Parliament on Friday evening at his new residence in Berkeley-square—the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdown, Lord John Russell, Viscount Melbourne, &c. His lordship entertained another large party at dinner on Saturday evening.

On Saturday dispatches for Bombay were made up at the East India House, and forwarded to that Presidency by the ship Thomas Courts.

☞ THE ADDRESS.—The only *marked* variation from the usual course of proceedings upon similar occasions was observable in the circumstance of the opposition members *walking up* arm in arm to St. James's after the Speaker's coach, and presenting themselves at the Court of their Sovereign in boots and great coats. This is a new sign of the times.—*John Bull.*

The funeral of the late Georgiana Charlotte, wife of George William Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, took place on Saturday morning last, at Enerby, near Bicaford, where a vault has been newly built. The chief mourners were the Earl, his only son, Viscount Maidstone, and the Lords Graham, two of the late countess's brothers. The pall-bearers were tenants. The countess was in her 43th year, and was eldest daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose.—*Stamford Mercury.*

Ireland.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ABDUCTION.

(From the *Limerick Times.*)

At the Nenagh Petty Sessions, on Thursday last, informations were sworn by Catherine M'Namara against John Creighton, Martin Creighton, and others, for abduction and assault; a warrant was consequently issued by the bench of magistrates.

Margaret M'Namara, a pretty country girl, is the only unmarried daughter of a comfortable farmer of that name, residing in the parish of Island, in Galway. John Creighton, a hamlet rake and village debauchee, living in the same neighbourhood, took it into his head, by one bold stroke, to secure himself in a pretty wife and handsome fortune, which would enable him to give larger and longer scope to his abandoned career. Confederating with a few of his associates (among whom was his brother Martin) at a public house, he there revealed to them his adventurous project, and it was unanimously agreed that their leader should have a wife and fortune. Accordingly, at dead of night, they sallied forth, and soon arrived at the cottage-home of the devoted girl. A solitary and startling knock at the door was the first intimation that the unconscious inmates had of their danger. "Who comes there?"—"A friend, open the door!"—"What is wanted at this unseasonable hour?"—"No matter—open the door." Old M'Namara rose, and the maiden cowered behind her mother in the bed. A dead silence of some moments elapsed—a murmur of whispering voices was heard, and, in another instant, in tumbled the door with a crashing noise. All then was uproar and confusion—resistance was useless. Old M'Namara was felled to the ground, others of the family were unmercifully beaten, the mothers's arm broken, and the maiden herself was dragged from her bed out into the bawn in almost a state of nudity! Her clothes were then brought out, and she was compelled to huddle them on her. Fearful lest powerful assistance might be brought to the spot, and that they might be deprived of their prize, the heartless wretches dragged her along to the verge of the Shannon, and alone regardless of the forlornness of her condition and the delicacy of her sex, they flung her into a boat and splashed to the opposite shore. After landing she was literally dragged a distance of five miles across cheerless tract of country; and as the dawn was breaking, she was secreted, in a state of exhaustion, in a friend's house of Creighton's, on the lands of Carrighatogher, near Nenagh. During the journey Creighton's brothers frequently said to him—"Glory to you, John, you can now drink and smoke enough."

The next morning M'Namara's friends were indefatigable, though unsuccessful, in their endeavours to find Creighton and his party. Mr. Reed, a neighbouring magistrate, granted a search warrant; and himself in person, with an escort of police, scoured the country, but their exertions were equally uncrowned with success. Mr. Reed having received intelligence that the offenders were in the neighbourhood of Castle Lough, sent a note by express to Mr. Anthony Parker, a gentleman of high respectability, a magistrate, and deputy lieutenant of the county of Tipperary. Mr. Parker, with his usual promptitude, instituted a general search throughout Castle Lough and the surrounding country. During this lapse of time, Catharine M'Namara was removed to a cabin belonging to an individual named Reedy, the local position of which was the centre of a dreary bog. While there, deploring her unfortunate condition, she was alarmed by the cry of "Police! police!" "fly, fly!" She lifted her head, and saw Creighton running out of the back door, while a middle-sized, sandy-complexioned man and five country-fellows, who were armed, darkened the front entrance at almost the same moment. An involuntary shuddering seized her when she saw the men staring inquisitively in her face. Reedy, the lord of the "mud edifice," demanded "by what authority they dared to enter his mansion?" The man who seemed to be the leader, heedless of Reedy's question, approached the shivering girl, and asked her in a northern accent, "if she were detained against her inclination, or if she needed protection?" Her humid eyes met his, and in mute eloquence implored protection. "Child, do you need protection?" the same voice again repeated in a hurried cadence. She grasped his arm, and almost breathlessly exclaimed, "I want nothing else!" The house was instantly cleared of a crowd that had collected; her clothes were gathered; the little party filed around her, and proceeded silently to the road, expecting each moment to be attacked. She was afterwards conducted to the house of a respectable farmer of the name of Quin where she was hospitably received and entertained, and protected for the following night and day. Mr. Baxter, the leader of the little party that had rendered such signal service to the cause of humanity, then learned from the poor girl's own lips the particulars connected with her abduction. Before he went to Reedy's cottage, all he knew was, that a strange young woman was detained there against her inclination, and under suspicious circumstances. Next day she was accompanied to the sessions-court of Nenagh, where Mr. Parker, fortunately, was a sitting magistrate; she was admitted into the jury-room, and her evidence taken, and a warrant was issued as before mentioned. After being examined, Mr. Parker very kindly gave her money, got her a proper conveyance, and an escort of police to conduct her to the arms of her affected parents, where she now remains under the especial protection of Mr. Reed.

France.

NEGOCIATIONS FOR A FRENCH MINISTRY.

The *Standard* of Wednesday, which in spite of the bad wea her reached us yesterday, occasioned a great deal of surprise at Paris by its news of the recall of Sebastiani by the King of the French—not a word had been heard of this at Paris. Even the ministers, *pro tempore*, of the King, knew nothing of the fact. It appears that his Majesty had despatched himself the courier to London, and that when the *Standard* arrived yesterday with the news the ministers were as much surprised as the public. Even the Journal de Paries of last night would not insert the article from the *Standard*, fearing that that paper had been inaccurately informed. An hour or two afterwards, however, the news arrived by telegraph from Calais that Gen. Sebastiani had there landed, and at the hour I am writing he is expected to arrive every moment. Thus, as the King expected Marshal Soult to reach Paris to-day, General Sebastiani was to be here to meet him. Marshal Soult, will not however, arrive before Tuesday next, for the Moniteur informs "a telegraphic dispatch dated Toulouse, Feb. 26, four o'clock in the afternoon, announces that Marshal Soult was to leave that place (yesterday, Friday, 27) for Paris, and expected to arrive here on Tuesday, 3rd March."

And when Marshal Soult shall reach Paris, what will be done? Will he be able to form a ministry? To whom will he address himself? Will General Count Sebastiani accept the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs and *(pro tempore)* also that of ambassador to the Court of St. James's, until certain important negociations shall be concluded in London? or will some one else be sent to your capital—viz, the Duke de Broglie, or M. Guizot? I cannot answer these questions in a precise and positive manner, but certainly the impression appears to be, that Sebastian will become once more the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Be this as it may, what will Soult do? Will M. Dupin join his ministry? I think not. His private secretary stated on Friday to a friend of mine, that M. Dupin had received no offer from the palace—he had not made therefore any conditions with the King, as reported by the French journals—and, finally, would not become a member of any Cabinet which had not a real *bona fide* acting and independent President of the Council. The King is not disposed to change his system of government. He is not less averse than he has ever been, since the death of Casimir Perier, to having any one a real President of the Council but himself.

Still the news which has just reached this capital, of the adoption of the amendment of Lord Morpeth, has given rise to the report that M. Dupin has at noon to-day been again sent for by the King, and that his Majesty has really consented to bestow the post of President, not only nominally, but really, on that gentlemen. I confess that I am still incredulous. I do not believe that this point has been yielded by Louis Philippe.

The arrival of General Sebastiani has astonished every one. No one can make out what it means. Some say, indeed, that the government knew yesterday of the adoption of Lord Morpeth's amendment, and consequently issued orders to M. de Rærer to withdraw a second edition of his famous "pamphlet," which was otherwise yesterday to have appeared. The defeat of the Tories in England would be the signal for the immediate advance of the movement party in France.

It is impossible to give any idea of the "*gachies*," in which we are at Paris, or to paint the excitement which here prevails.

BOURSE AND FUNDS.

The report of the adoption of Lord Morpeth's amendment was circulated to-day at the commencement of the Bourse, therefore the funds went down to 79f, but as soon as it was known that there was only a majority of 7 votes against the government, and was therefore felt that the ministry could remain in office, the funds rose to 79f 35c, and now, after the Bourse is over, are at 79f 45c. It is no use speaking to you of other matters, for this is the only one which engages the public attention.

French Three per Cents. have closed at 79f 30c for cash; 79f 35c in liquidation; French Five per Cents. have closed at 109f 10c cash; 109f 15c in liquidation. Spanish Five per cents. 45f; ditto Cortes 45f; ditto Royal 45¼; Don Miguel 26; Don Pedro 92.

Spain.

The Moniteur of Thursday informs us under the head of news, that by a decree of the Queen of Spain dated the 17th inst., and which arrived at Bayonne on the 25th:—

1st, General Valdez is appointed Minister of War in the place of General Llauder.

2nd, Don Juan de la Dehesa, Minister of Justice instead of Gareli.

3d, M. Medrano, Minister of the Interior, instead of Moscosa. M. Medrano was Vice-President of the Chamber of procuradores.

The Journal de Paris of last night contained the following bulletin from the Spanish theatre of war:— "Bayonne, Feb. 23.

"A convoy of money and other effects left the Alduides on the 22d. Mina received them at the hill of Ourtiague, and proceeded towards Pampeluna, where he ought to have arrived the same day, passing by Eraguy. Five Carlist battalions are at St. Esteran. Mina has made a *reconnoissance* of the country in that direction. The Carlists withdrew as he approached."—*The Standard, March* 2.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

The commencement of the present month—like some of the preceding winter months, almost unequalled for mildness and temperature, the first five days in particular—the feathered tribe began to warble forth their soft notes, more resembling the month of April than that of the usual cold, dark, and rainy month of February. The second week was more of a varied character, in white hoar frost, sharp cutting winds, with snow, which fell with a degree of violence and depth towards the north and some of the inland counties; but the quantity in the south part of England was but trifling, and that again disappeared ere the sun had reached its meridian and the atmosphere soon became as mild as ever, for a few days. This short period of winter-like severity gave a check to the luxuriant growing wheats that its winter-proud looks were quite evident for the moment, for in a few hours only its appearance was most conspicuous on the strong and warm soils, the growth became rapid, and its appearance as luxuriant as ever. The early-sowing are now looking too thick on the ground—a great fault in the cultivator in so mild a season; he well knowing the dry and warm state of the soil, against that of an opposite character when great quantities are sown, when the soil is in a state of mud and mire instead of being in a fine state of pulverisation, as was the case this season and has been so more than twelve months in this most favourable state; the early peas have been sown to some advantage, and bespeak well for a crop. Beans and oats sowing are in great forwardness, and, should any deficiency follow in any way, it must rest with the farmer, and not for the want of a favourable season of weather, which continued up to the last week without interruption, when a great change took place, and February assumed its accustomed impetuosity, both in wind and rain, which lasted for some days with great violence, so much so that the female bean planters were driven from the field, many corn stacks were stripped of their covering, and much damage has been done to the thatch of the poor labourers' cottages. Barley sowing has scarcely commenced. The sowing of this useful grain is often, we may say generally, put off too long, and the spring suffered to be too far advanced before the farmer will make a finish in sowing this seed. Many excellent practitioners will tell us that the month of February is preferable to March and April; and some, as it appear from an experiment accurately made by a very intelligent cultivator, that more grain has been produced from sowing in January than at any other time. Many of the barley growers are too often in fault by sowing barley too thick, and if they could be prevailed on to alter this practice, they would find its benefit; for if one half the quantity only were sown, there would be a much greater produce; the corn would be less liable to lodge; for when corn or any other vegetable stands very close, the stalk being drawn up weak, they become incapable of resisting the force of wind; or bearing up under heavy rains, so prevalent in this country in the ripening season but when at a proper distance the stalks will be found to be twice the size, and are seldom laid; and if an experiment of the sort were to be tried, the present season cannot be improved on, or is it possible for the soil to be in a more favourable condition to ensure a crop; of course this is meant only for warm and strong soils, and in low situations.

The progress of the plough has been but little impeded during the winter and the ploughman but seldom in a more forward state, for his spring husbandry, and the prospects that at present offer, however little we may be able to form any judgment, as to its ultimate result, certainly appearances at present are somewhat cheering, especially on the more favourable soils, combined with good husband-like management.

The barley growers have been keeping back a considerable portion of their barley, in hopes of an advance in price, as the seed time approaches; but these prospects have been a little clouded, the continued dullness of the trade generally, and the aggregate average remaining within a fraction or two of the last two months' quotations.

The inconvenience experienced in some districts owing to the long dry weather has at last subsided to the no small comfort of both man and beast.

Hop-cutting has already commenced; this operation is seldom performed till March or April, but the mildness of the weather has rendered it advisable to begin much sooner this season. By cutting early the bine is said by many planters to acquire more strength when they come to encounter the vermin which the hop plant is so much subject to. Young hops also acquire earlier cutting as they shoot earlier than the old bines; which process care should be taken to cut one part of the stock lower than the other, and also to cut that part quite low which was left highest the year before. By adopting this method you may expect to have the buds much stronger, and your hill would be kept in what may be termed good order for its succeeding produce. In dressing also, those hops that were planted the year before, the dead tops should be carefully cut off with the young suckers that have sprung up from the young sets. It is also strongly recommended to cover the stocks about three inches, or a finger's length in thickness.

The report from Kent states that the young wheats are looking well; the blade, in some cases, looking rather too erect and spiry, but it is now beginning to curl and lie on the ground, having the appearance that wont ought to have to promise an abundant crop.

General average price of wheat and other grain:—Wheat, 41s 2d; rye, 31s 6d; barley, 32s 9d; beans, 36s 2d; oats, 25s; peas, 38s 3d.

Aggregate.—Wheat, 40s 10d; rye, 31s 6d; barley, 31s 10d; beans, 36s 2d; oats, 21s 11d; peas, 39s 10d.

SIR CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON.—Whenever a Whig or a Liberal is defeated in his efforts to attain any object of personal ambition, his friends almost invariably endeavour to console him for his loss by showing, in some mode or other, their esteem and regard. We have always admitted this conduct on the part of our opponents and we see no reason why we should not take a leaf from their books. Where is there a man who deserves more a public testimonial of esteem and affectionate regard than Sir Charles Manners Sutton? Let addresses, then, be instantly forwarded to him, and let them be signed by every Conservative. We shall be proud if York were to take the lead in this glorious work; and beg leave to suggest the consideration of the subject to our Conservative friends. At the same time addresses to the King, assuring his Majesty of the addressers' attachment to his Royal Person & their determination to support him in the exercise of his prerogative, and their confidence in the ministers of his choice, should be forwarded to the foot of the throne. Such steps would abundantly counteract and confound the efforts of the factious, both in and out of the house.—*York Chronicle.*

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